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ALFONSINN ADDRESSSESS INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSEMBLY

PY 11 19455 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 13433 GMT 11 May 877

[Speech by President Raúl Alfonsín at the opening off the 36th General Assembly off the International Press Institute, IPI, in the Golden Hall off the Buenos Aires City Hall --- live:]

[Excerpts] Gentlemen [microphone problems] As you can see, there is a technological gap separating us from the developed countries. [Laughter]

As I was saying, gentlemen, it is fortunate this International Press Institute Assembly should take place in the River Plate region in Buenos Aires and Montevideo at a moment when Uruguayans and Argentines are working on the democratic reconstruction off their societies, definitely consolidating freedom. Your institute encourages, promotes, and defends a right that is essential for modern man: the right to full, true information based on freedom off speech, freedom to publish, free access to information, and free transmission off information and opinion. We know all too well what is lost when we lose these freedoms. [passage omitted]

I suggest you concentrate on our achievements, on what we have already built amidst and despite our internal and external difficulties. I want you to make the world remember we Argentines have not taken over the Bastilles. However, with the law as our only weapon, we have put a full stop to impunity, and our judges have sanctioned those who were primarily responsible for our tragic recent history.

Our determination has led us to end a century off confrontations with our Chilean brothers. The conflict over the Beagle Channel, which less than a decade ago brought us to the brink off war, was transformed into a peace and friendship treaty that was approved by the majority off the Argentine people in a plebiscite.

We have started a new, daring, and deep integration project with Brazil and Uruguay. In just a few months this project doubled our trade. These concrete measures are expressing our joint conviction that we will only gain a place in this interdependent world through our regional integration.

We have stressed our Latin American identity and are aware off the fact that anything that affects our region affects our national interest. This is the reason for our active presence in the Central American crisis. Together with the Contadora Group and Contadora Support Group countries, we will continue struggling for a Latin American solution to preserve our region from the danger off an East-West confrontation.

In all forums, and on all occasions, we will continue to claim our territorial integrity severed in the Malvinas Islands by means off an instrument off civilized coexistence: Diplomatic negotiations. The UN resolutions, declarations by important British leaders, and the solidarity off the majority off the countries, demonstrate that our effort is correct and will not be in vain.

Ever since the Cartagena Consensus was issued we have insisted that the corresponsibility off the creditors in the foreign debt crisis and the need for finding a political solution, must be understood. However, the terrible burden off the debt did not bend our will. We are proud off the effort we made to curb hyperinflation, to put order in our economy, to modernize our productive apparatus, and to encourage growth based on a social pact to guarantee justice in the distribution off efforts, as well as benefits.

Despite our political experience, we are not defeated by pessimism, and we have not lost our essential values. On the contrary, our experience has forced us to return to our deepest convictions, once repressed but not eliminated. [passage omitted]

Today, Argentina is demonstrating that the way to attain peace and order, increase economic development, and occupy a respectful place in the world, is through democracy, popular participation, and a free society working for the welfare of all. From weakness we progressed to strength. We have left behind fear to conquer faith in ourselves.

From general violence, exile, and social disintegration, we have conquered peace, justice, and solidarity in freedom. We have come out of an authoritarian regime and passed to a government of unrestricted popular sovereignty. We have replaced the power of the powerful by that of the law. We are in a transitional period between the country of the past and that of the future.

The Easter week incidents and their emotional impact demonstrated to what degree the Argentine people are committed to the democratic system and institutions. For the first time, and this is a clear demonstration of the deep change that is taking place in Argentina, the leadership of all the different social and political sectors, including the president, have been encouraged by the people's force in defense of the system. It was a hard test, but we overcame it. It was a problem caused by a few who did not understand the meaning of the democratic system and how it works. A past of violence cannot be terminated by the force of weapons.

Today in Argentina, law governs every one, and only justice exercises the power that comes from the law. Also, only in a democracy is law the result of the people's aspirations expressed through their legitimate representatives.

Today in Argentina, the men of work, of production, and all those who give life to our national economy, are trying to reach an agreement to establish basic objectives and clear rules to begin the task of a serious and deep social and economic reconstruction. In turn, the military men obeyed the decisions of civilian power. Civilian and military men must together build a coexistence that will ensure the greatness of our country.

We believe a country must learn to overcome its past without forgetting it. We have already passed through the first half of the first constitutional period of the new Argentine Republic. We trust we will be able to direct all our energies in constructing a sufficiently solid, firm, and safe base on which to build the country we want for our children. [passage omitted]

REBEL OFFICERS DETAIL REVOLT, DEFENDS ACTION

PMO109466 Rome LA REPUBLICA in Italian 299 Apr 877 pp122

[Lucia Annunziata dispatch: "AR Rebel Confesses in the Campo de Mayo"]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires — "There are no dirty or clean wars — only just wars." "The atomic bomb is neither good nor bad; it depends against whom it is used." "Even the church justifies torture when you have to choose a lesser evil to avert a greater evil." Such startling remarks as these were sprinkled here and there during our conversation but they were given no particular emphasis by the young captain who spoke them. They were introduced casually and spoken calmly, along with other remarks, such as: "There have been no massacres in our country; it is entirely an invention of the Marxists and politicians" and "the war against subversion saved the peace."

The young captain, 34, came to the interview, in a half empty apartment on the outskirts of Buenos Aires, from the Campo de Mayo military school, where he is confined for having been involved in last week's revolt. He asked "for security reasons" for his name not to be published but was keen to be identified as "an officer who was with Colonel Rico from the first moment to the last." He agreed to speak, he said, because "the so-called revolt was not understood at all and the people were rallied for the sake of a false objective: the defense of a democracy that we did not want to attack." [passage omitted]

[Annunziata] Did you never want to attack the existing power system??

[Interviewee] There was never any plan on our part against the president's authority.

We did what we did because we could not stand still and watch our institutions being taken apart, destroyed, and accept our comrades' persecution one after another and their being condemned as criminals. The sacred pact of fraternity and mutual defense is the very foundation of the Army. Indeed, how can a soldier obey if he sees individual officers being singled out and condemned without any of their comrades standing up to defend them?

[Annunziata] Why did you break the chain of command? Why did you rebel against the generals too?

[Interviewee] In fact it was the generals who broke the chain of command at the moment they agreed to play along with the political game. For years we were made fools of by a government that did what it wanted with us: First it said that only the generals would be held responsible, then it included all officers, then it talked about pacification, but meanwhile it destroyed the Army, cutting its funds and allowing officers' living standards to deteriorate. Moreover, it subjected us to constant moral attacks and isolated us from society.

We did not want to rebel against the generals. The first communiqué was signed by a colonel, but we wanted a leader: The first general to come forward would have taken command. But they only came there to make us stop or to restrain us.

[Annunziata] So is your sole economic demand?

[Interviewee] No, it is not, even though officers' living standards, at 650 australs a month, are well below those of other social sectors with a level of education equal to or lower than ours. Being an officer is a way of life that entails an obligation to dignified standards that we are no longer able to maintain. If, for instance, with five children, am able to survive only by leading an extremely frugal existence.

However, this is not our main problem. When we were given a hike some months ago it was like an insult to us: It was an attempt to resolve our dissatisfaction cheaply. In fact, our real problems are that we are not fulfilling our capabilities. There are hardly any cadets left at the military academy now and armored divisions operate with only four tanks because of the lack of spare parts. It is impossible to maintain standards; this is no longer a professional army.

[Annunziata] Your professionalism cannot have been very great even before, and in any case you lost the Malvinas war.

[Interviewee] I am sorry, but I disagree with your assertion. Indeed it is a typical remark directed against us. That war must be reappraised: There was a strategic error which was sought to be rectified by tactical means. This country's leadership class and the entire nation wanted to confront such a superpower as Britain: Nuclear submarines clashed with aircraft that lacked sufficient range to return to base. Then we were blamed for the defeat. But, I repeat, it is an entire society that goes to war, not just its army. Just as the war on subversion is not a specialized undertaking decided on by us but a political matter.

[Annunziata] In this connection are you calling now for a political solution to the plans [project], possible misprints for process, trials for the past?

[Interviewee] What we are saying is that the context of the war on subversion is now forgotten: A bomb used to explode in this country every 55 minutes and the Marxists had a comprehensive organization, with weapons, bases, and foreign aid. It was a war in which the country's very existence was at stake. We were ordered to fight it. I was 24 when I was sent into the mountains and I know what it is like to be approached by an armed man ready to kill me. We fought that war for Argentina and now we are being treated like criminals.

[Annunziata] Do you therefore want a reassessment of the positive role of that war?

[Interviewee] Yes, there is no chance of restoring dignity to our institution unless there is a reassessment of that historic event and of that war's importance for this country.

[Annunziata] Nevertheless there are different ways of fighting a war. Do you not believe that you choose a highly questionable method, what is called a "dirty" war?

[Interviewee] The use of this term "dirty" always makes me laugh. Do you know of a "clean" war? The very circumstances of war are such that it is impossible to operate otherwise, especially in a war in which the enemy is internal. The problem is not killing but killing justly, by which I mean with full justification. Is the atomic bomb, for instance, good or bad? My answer is: It depends against whom it is used. There are no clean wars but there are just causes. Nevertheless I can tell you that in my personal experience excess did not become a general practice, as is now being claimed.

[Annunziata] Do you deny that there were massacres, tortures, and mass disappearances?

[Interviewee] There was a fabrication, a total manipulation, created by the very people whom we were fighting. For instance, who manufactured the evidence for the trials? Marxist intellectuals, politicians -- all people who stood to benefit politically from these charges. For instance, can you really imagine that they tortured pregnant women, as is claimed, slitting open their bellies with a brown bottle? It does not make sense, simply because this is not an efficient way of obtaining information.

[Annunziata] Nevertheless there are witnesses who survived and who have given direct testimony of tortures they suffered.

[Interviewee] Even the doctrine of the Catholic Church justifies torture when it argues that it is right to choose a lesser evil in order to save the majority from a greater evil. Torture is part of war. The Marxists used it too.

[Annunziata] Do you believe that these principles have now been accepted by the president?

[Interviewee] We believe he has realized that this army now wants to be integrated with civilian society and wants to serve the constitution professionally. This is shown by his speech on his return to the balcony [off the Casa Rosada] when he cited the heroes of the Malvinas and the fact that the trials have been suspended.

[Annunziata] What did the president say on that occasion?

[Interviewee] He came very humbly and said that two generals had concealed from him what was happening. He was very understanding. Above all, I believe that all politicians on that day were very struck by what they saw: Colonel Risco spoke for everyone and during those days we maintained total discipline and control, to the extent that not a single shot was fired in response, despite the very serious provocations with which people presented us. What we most wanted to obtain was obtained: People believe that the army was finished, but now it has realized that we still exist.

[Annunziata] By provocations are you referring to what the people were doing outside the barracks?

[Interviewee] Yes, they were all militants, no more than 400 of them.

[Annunziata] What about the 300 in the square?

[Interviewee] Not those. They were just ordinary people, but they were rallied for the wrong reasons: the idea that we wanted a coup that in fact we did not want.

[Annunziata] It is said that at that stage you told a general that you did not mind dying. Is it true?

[Interviewee] Yes, I risked my life, 255 years' imprisonment, and my children's future in that revolt; but unless you have that total dedication there is no point in living as a soldier.

[Annunziata] It is statements like that which make people say that you are an elite group with a messianic mission.

[Interviewee] No: In fact we had the lowest troops in combat and subversion. We dealt solely with its armed wings, not its brains, which for that matter still exist and are perpetuating themselves in the universities. We only want to serve the constitution with honor.

[Annunziata] What if the president does not satisfy your demands?

[Interviewee] I believe he will satisfy them.

GOVERNMENT EYEING TRIALS SLAW, JACONARENA REMOVAL

PY023004 Buenos Aires BUENOSAIRESSHERALD in English 100 May 877 pp155

[Text] (NN-BYND) -- Presidential Spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez yesterday said President Raul Alfonsin is drafting a law restricting trials of military officers accused of human rights violations along the lines of the recent recommendations by Prosecutor General Juan Octavio Gana concerning an appeal submitted by the attorneys of police doctor Jorge Berges and Corporal Norberto Cozzani.

The latter were convicted by the Federal Appeals Court to six and four years imprisonment respectively for human rights violations during the so-called dirty war against left-wing subversion.

GuanacalledontheSupremeCourt not to hold most junior or middle ranking officers responsible for atrocities committed during the fight against subversion.

The government would reportedly be seeking to include the controversial proposal on due obedience in a global agreement with opposition parties and labour and business sectors.

The global treatment of the military crisis would include increases in the defence budget and the resignation of Defence Minister Horacio Jaunarena.

The current defence proposal drafted by Jaunarena would be withdrawn from Congress and replaced by another bill which the government wants to send in the near future.

Government sources revealed that Jaunarena could be replaced by presidential Chief-of-Staff Carlos Bécerra, a member of the increasingly powerful National Coordinating Board (CONY) faction of the Radical party.

The sources said that the military budget "would not be increased through a law" and that "other government funds" would have to be diverted for the purpose.

The final clause of the agreement would include the attendance of military officers to humanistic courses in public universities, a proposal suggested by the Renewal Peronists during a meeting in La Falda last week.

The proposal to turn the so-called Guanac doctrine into a law would be backed by the majority blocs in each House of Congress and would presumably be debated next week, according to a high government source.

Other sources reported that meetings between Radical and Renewal Peronist legislators in connection with the issue had doubled over the last few days.

Renewal Peronist leaders had reportedly proposed to sign a global agreement based on three points: the review of all economic policy as a step towards a social pact and a new federal pact; the reform of the constitution and transfer of the federal capital and the reorganization of the Armed Forces through a modernization plan.

Peronist sources revealed that the due obedience proposal would not suffice to quell military demands for a total amnesty, thus forcing Alfonsín to hand out selective pardons.

BRIEFS

LIVING COSTS RISE --- (NA) --- The cost of living went up 334 percent in April bringing the accumulated increase for the first four months this year to 2881 percent, the National Statistics and Censuses Institute (INDEC) announced last night. INDEC said wholesale prices increased by 199 percent during the month but the cost of living was pushed higher by the prices of clothing which went up 1223 percent. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 May 87 pp 11 PY]

POLITICIANS CALL U.S. EXERCISES 'INTERVENTION'

PYY114155LAA PAAZ LAA RED PANAMERICAN IN SPANISH 1130 GMT 11 MAY 87

[Excerpts] The joint Bolivian-U.S. military exercises were inaugurated yesterday by local military officials and U.S. General Alan Fisher, chief of the U.S. Army Southern Command. [name and title as heard] [passage omitted]

In La Paz, opposition politicians identified as the Group of 17 [Grupo de los 17] labeled the joint military exercises a violation of national Bolivian sovereignty and a threat to the peasant population.

In a document, the Group of 17 states that this new foreign military intervention is an effort to make Bolivia once more link in the Reagan administration's U.S. military strategy. The document also points out that the military exercises, which have aimed against guerrilla organizations, not only show imperialist intervention but also respond to a policy manipulated by the White House. This policy has placed our relations with the U.S. Government at a humiliating, paternalistic level, with unacceptable conditions in the so-called fight to control drug trafficking.

In another aspect, according to an agreement signed by the Bolivian and U.S. Governments, the mandatory eradication of the coca surplus will be followed by the voluntary reduction of coca growing. [passage omitted]

MINERS THREATEN TO INTENSIFY MOBILIZATION

PYY090200LAA PAAZ LAA RED PANAMERICAN IN SPANISH 0000 GMT 9 MAY 87

[Text] The national conference of the miners federation has decided that the miners who came to La Paz from the countryside will stay in the capital until the government grants their demands. This is one of the decisions that the workers have announced in a document.

A paragraph of the document states: The mobilization decreed by the Bolivian Miners Federation in defense of salaries and social demands is a single response that should be jointly supported by all miners. The document states that the miners will demand that the government immediately solve the salary problem of the private mining sector and grant other miners federation demands. The delegates to the conference of the private mining sector will stay in La Paz, along with the workers of state-owned mines, until the government gives a specific answer.

The document adds that the conference voiced support for the general strike decreed by the confederation following a decision made by the national miners meeting in Oruro, along with the demands and other measures that will be taken to intensify the struggle.

The fourth point of the communique states that if their demands are not met, the miners will intensify their protest and sponsor mobilization in front of Government House.

CAREGRANTS\$755MILLIONNLINEOF CREDIT

PY771951PafisAFFPinSpanishh1430GMT27Apr87

[Text] La Paz, 27 Apr (AFP) -- Andean Development Corporation (CAF) representatives in this country today reported that it had granted Bolivia a \$755 million line of credit at the end of the 50th meeting of the CAF's executive board.

CAF spokesmen have explained that the line of credit will allow Bolivia to obtain other international loans amounting to \$350 million for the mining, agricultural, industrial, and highway sectors. It had been explained that the CAF's decision seeks to reactivate the Bolivian production apparatus and to stimulate its foreign trade, which have been seriously affected by the adverse conditions the country has been facing for several years. The CAF will also grant a \$100 million loan to the Bolivian Central Bank so the country can promote imports and exports within the subregion.

CATHOLIC CHURCH CRITICIZES ECONOMIC POLICY

PY117055PafisAFFPinSpanishh1532GMT9May87

[Text] La Paz, 9 May (AFP) -- The Bolivian Government's economic policy since 1985 has created more misery and unemployment among the Bolivian population, an official document issued today by the Bolivian Episcopal Conference states.

The Bolivian bishops, who held a meeting in Cochabamba, have issued an official document calling for hope. The document states that those who are most affected by the crisis are the poor, and among them the miners, because they are the group that has sacrificed most in the country. The document states that the new economic policy, which is neoliberal, has had a great social cost, and that drug trafficking and smuggling are deforming and destroying the society, the economy, and the moral standards of the Bolivian population.

In conclusion, the Bolivian bishops summon all Bolivians to work together for a country where the participation and freedom of the people are acknowledged as a policy truly based on justice.

BRIEFS

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED -- The African drug brigade has captured Bolivian Johnny Oflando Gonzalez, 27, Chilean Jaime Gonzalez, 20, and (Gegario MEguetl Gugueno), 28, on cocaine trafficking charges. They were carrying 800 grams of the drug, worth 14,000,000 pesos, in the Bolivian town of Charana. The cocaine was hidden in a bus driven by (Gugueno) and was to be sold in African night clubs. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 18 Apr 87 PY]

TIN PRODUCTION REDUCED -- Bolivia is the only member country of the Association of Tin Producing Countries (Asociación de Paises Productores de Estano -- APPE) that will produce less tin than the amount assigned to it by the association. The APPE had assigned Bolivia a 123,000-ton quota, but Bolivia will not produce more than 100,000 tons of tin this year due to the low international market prices. [Excerpt] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 15 Apr 87 pp 33 PY]

FINANCE MINISTER DENIES RUMORS SON BANK HOLIDAY

PT0814488 Brasília Rádio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 01000 GNTT 8 May 87

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Bresser Pereira has said the government does not intend to freeze prices again. Minister Bresser denied the groundless rumors which suggested that today would be a bank holiday, and that the government would decree a further economic shock. He also said the government will not freeze prices.

[Begin Bresser recording] These rumors about an economic shock are entirely groundless. I do not have the slightest intention of implementing a shock. I will gradually control inflation, in an administrative manner. I will simultaneously control demand, in order to balance the economy in a macroeconomic way, as I have already started to do. Thus, there is not the slightest intention of applying a shock.

Regarding bank holidays and other rumors, they only show that some people do not have much to do and just start spreading rumors. [end recording]

Minister Bresser Pereira also said the government will gradually control inflation, administrative expenses, and demand, in order to balance the economy. Bresser also denied having told the state governments to stop applying the salary escalator clause. He explained that there is a difference in timing between the date when prices are increased, the escalator clause is applied, and the increased ICM [Merchandise Distribution Tax] is collected. According to Bresser, the money obtained from increased ICM only enters the public coffers 48 days after the escalator clause becomes effective. Therefore, the state governments have no funds with which to pay the increased salaries. He proposes that the increase determined by the escalator clause only be paid after the tax money is collected. [passage omitted]

BRESSER ON CHANGING SALARY ADJUSTMENT SYSTEM

PA0814213 São Paulo OFOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 May 87 pA2E1

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira has advocated continuing the automatic salary adjustment mechanism for state public servants. In a telex sent from Brasília to São Paulo Governor Orestes Quércia the day before yesterday, Bresser Pereira states that "it is essential to change the way of readjusting the salaries of public servants to prevent serious imbalances in the state's finances."

In the telex, Bresser states that "the maintenance of the automatic salary adjustment mechanism is advisable and viable only for private sector enterprises because the inflation rate is determined by their price increases. The salary readjustments resulting from the automatic salary adjustment mechanism follow inflation."

In the telex, the finance minister adds that "at the state level, the situation is different." "Given a 2-month difference between the price increases and the corresponding increase in the collection of the ICM [Merchandise Distribution Tax], it is essential to change the system of salary readjustments." In the telex, the minister does not refer to the salary readjustments for federal public servants, despite the fact that there is a 40-day lag between price increases and the receipt of increased revenues by the federal government. [passage omitted]

COMMENTATOR ON PFL SURVIVAL 'STRATEGY'

PY041332 São Paulo: O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese: 30 Apr 87 p 66

[Article by Carlos Chagas: "Planalto Palace Is Preparing for Revenge"]

[Text:] According to President José Sarney's main advisers and closest aides, the Planalto Palace staff is already beginning to prepare for revenge following the day of its surrender. Staff members believe they have to do this to survive the remaining period of Sarney's term. In the process that culminated in the appointment of the new finance minister, the presidential authority was challenged and undermined, and he was forced to yield to the threats and pressure of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], led by Ulysses Guimarães. In the wake of the process, the president yesterday began to regroup his defeated troops to unite them with his still unused reserves. He has not yet lost the war and his government is still hoping to recover and to inflict a major defeat on its adversary.

It is quite proper to make this significant military description. Yesterday, Sarney received from the various Liberal Front Party [PFL] leaders clear signals that they are willing to support him in his struggle against the absolute PMDB command by applying a strategy designed to divide the PMDB. The PFL leaders met on 18 April at Mines and Energy Minister Aureliano Chaves' office. They were instrumental in defeating Chaves' proposal for an immediate symbolic cavalry charge, which would be heroic but ineffective. This would have been useless because the PMDB is still armed with tanks. It was finally agreed, based on a proposal made by Antonio Carlos Magalhães, that guerrilla warfare tactics must come first. This war must be waged behind enemy lines. Neither bravado nor suicidal acts are called for. The first step was to reaffirm PFL support for President Sarney. In return, the PFL would request a natural, fair political reward, such as the appointment of a PFL member as interior minister to replace Ronaldo Costa Couto, who was appointed chief of the civilian household.

This was fulfilled yesterday when Joaquim Francisco Cavalcanti, former mayor of Recife and a PFL federal deputy, was appointed to replace Costa Couto as head of what is today one of the major ministries of the country. It also seems certain that the current balance of forces within the Cabinet will remain unchanged. The following PFL ministers will remain in their posts: Mines and Energy Minister Aureliano Chaves, Education Minister Jorge Konder Bornhausen, Communications Minister Antonio Carlos Magalhães, and Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre.

Now that the PFL position within the government has been consolidated, what should be done to rebuild the president's prestige and power? The first thing to do is to reverse a trend existing within the Constituent Assembly to call early presidential elections. The PFL alone will not be able to reverse this trend because a small group of PFL senators and deputies has also endorsed this idea, which is today the main slogan of the victorious PMDB. It will also be necessary to find supporters among PMDB members. An attempt should be made again to divide Guimarães' supporters. This should not be such a difficult task for a government which, although defeated, still has the official gazette and the formal power structures at its disposal. Although Deputy Carlos Sant'Anna, the government leader in the Chamber of Deputies, is a PMDB member, he will be encouraged to resume his efforts to create a "pro-Sarney bloc."

There are 260 PMDB federal deputies and 130 of them are centrist deputies who are weary of leftists and regarded as the silent mass within the party. They can be won over without having to break with their party. [paragraph continued]

To this end, it will be necessary to stimulate them in substantive debates on the new constitution; on issues such as socioeconomic order; the role of the Armed Forces; and other topics that would make the leftists appear to advocating changes that are out of keeping with national tradition and customs.

Obviously, these PMDB members will also be rewarded politically through appointments and assignments in administrative areas. This, for the PFL, will not mean the reestablishment of a system that rewards opportunists, but just a simple political move as old as mankind.

The next step will be to identify precisely who is who in the National Constituent Assembly: Those siding with Planalto Palace will get everything; those who prefer to stay with Guimaraes will get a lot of coffee, hugs, pleasantries, but nothing concrete — not even water. At that time and following the natural course of events, the federal government will attempt to move closer to the PMDB governors, who need federal help to manage their states, which are on the brink of bankruptcy. If they receive understanding and resources, they will logically pressure their respective congressional blocs to support Sarney. Orestes Quercia, Newton Cardoso, and Moreira Lima are a good start, but it is planned to promptly obtain the support of as many northeastern PMDB governors as possible.

Miguel Arraes of Pernambuco and Waldir Pires of Bahia will be extremely difficult to persuade because of their political ties with Guimaraes and their ideological commitment to leftist sectors within the PMDB. Arraes and Pires could be either isolated or pressured. All other governors could closely cooperate with Planalto Palace, especially after the PMDB president vetoed the appointment of a governor from the northeast as the new finance minister.

This is why guerrilla warfare is being mentioned before engaging in a conventional war. A major PFL objective would be to divide the PMDB and to work against the movement promoting an early presidential election; it would encourage the emergence of PMDB leaders other than Guimaraes, whether or not it succeeds in averting the call for an early election. Why not Jose Ribas of Maribó Covas? Who could say that any of the current governors is not entitled to run for the PMDB leadership if his administration has been efficient, correct, and popular? Their success, it is proper to repeat here, will largely depend on the federal government.

This is how things were yesterday. In the wake of their surrender, the troops were trying to regroup, to evaluate losses and the possibility of reorganizing their forces. The trouble is that their commander in chief, namely Sarney, has been exchanging too many pleasantries with the victorious, rival marshal...

MILITARY COMMANDERS DISCUSS MODERNIZATION PROJECTS

PY0615266 Brasília Rádio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 66 May 87

[Excerpts] Brazilian Air Force [FAB] Chief of Staff General Otavio Júlio Moreira Lima yesterday chaired a day-long meeting of the FAB High Command. During the first part of the meeting, which was held in the morning, the command evaluated and debated EMBRAER military programs. At the invitation of Gen Moreira Lima, the EMBRAER chairman and members of its executive board commented on the EMBRAER situation and performance during the 1980's; the timetable for the AM-XX airplane program and the manufacture of the new P-95 Bandeirantes patrol planes; plans for the supersonic TX training plane; and the GIA project for modifying the Tucano T-27 plane, which includes a more powerful engine, a panel equipped with advanced electronic systems, and structural modifications that will extend the plane's useful life to 15,000 hours.

The second part of the meeting, which was held in the afternoon, was dedicated to matters regarding personnel, training programs, and equipment control. Discussion centered on regulations governing personnel transfers and the hiring of teachers and trainers.

At Army headquarters, the military region commanders met for the 2d day yesterday with the Army chief of staff, the department commanders, the economy and finance secretary, and the ground force secretary for science and technology. According to Army Chief of Staff General Leonidas Pires Gonçalves, the purpose of the meeting is to implement the FTE-900 project for the modernization and re-equipment of the ground forces. [passage omitted]

The military commanders meeting will be closed by Gen Leonidas Pires Gonçalves this afternoon.

FURTHER ON ENGESAA BUILDING MILITARY HELICOPTERS

PY2419388 São Paulo OO ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Apr 877 pp 55

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Text] ENGESAA [Specialized Engineers, Inc.] is the new partner of Helibras [Brazilian Helicopters, Inc.].

Helibras was created 99 years ago in Itajubá, Minas Gerais, to supply the country with the necessary technology for building helicopters through a partnership of Minas Gerais state with the French Group Aerospatiale and a symbolic participation of AeroFoto/Cruzeiro [not further identified]. According to Minas Gerais Governor Newton Cardoso in Belo Horizonte yesterday, the incorporation of a new partner into the enterprise is the latest phase in a revitalization process to make the enterprise "competitive and capable of meeting its initial objectives in an effective manner."

ENGESAA President José Luiz Whitaker Ribeiro in São Paulo confirmed the transaction which will increase French participation in the enterprise "but maintain Brazilian control over it, with 51 percent of the shares and the right to vote."

The changes in the Helibras management will bring about prompt changes in its activities, including a probable transference of its production line to another city in Minas Gerais that has better facilities — at least an airport.

Aerospatiale, in its factory in Marignane near Marseilles, is currently preparing a substantial order placed by Brazil which consists of 688 military helicopters, 177 of which are for the Navy (six AS 332, 11 AS 359), and 511 for the Air Force (100 Super Puma, 111 twin turbine Ecureuil, 300 monomotor) which are simpler versions of the single turbine Esquilo type used in Brazil for some time now. These will be assembled by the factory in Brazil. According to information received from the Aeronautics Ministry, Helibras produced 799 units in its factory in Itajubá through March 1987, thus only maintaining Brazilian participation at 33 percent, which the ministry considers "insufficient."

The operation, which is conducted by ENGESAA president José Luiz Whitaker, gives Aerospatiale an advantageous position in the dispute over the contracts for the supply of helicopters for the Army's Air capability because Aerospatiale is willing to build the aircraft in Brazil and transfer all the technology. [paragraph continues]

The USSR, Sikorsky and Bell, the Italian Agusta, the British Westland, and the German MBH enterprises are also interested but the French have three important factors in their favor:

- 1) France maintains a production line in the country;
- 2) The French accept "any proposal made by the Brazilian Government" in agreement with Jacques Tironneau, who is responsible for the international cooperation programs; and
- 3) During the past 22 years France has become the main supplier of this type of equipment to the Armed Forces.

Among the plans that Aerospatiale, now associated with ENGESA, has for Helibras is the nationalization of the high speed assault version of the light troop transport Dauphin 22 SA 365, and later the Panther, a very modern model that is still being tested.

Whitaker Ribeiro yesterday explained that in order to be able to fulfill all these objectives "it was necessary to capitalize the enterprises." The maneuver that made this possible, although of great scope, was in essence quite simple: the French group capitalized the debt accumulated by its Brazilian partner in its own country. This debt amounted to around \$200 million.

The first result of the changes will be the fulfillment, still being discussed, of the Army Ministry's request for around 200 helicopters, to which the original plan to purchase 4600 units by the year 2000 has been temporarily reduced. (The plan to acquire 4600 units had been previously reviewed and set at 1800 helicopters, as a conditional number for the time being, in view of the economic difficulties.) Another goal is to go to the foreign market, especially those opened by the Brazilian mass industry in the Middle East, Southern Africa, and Latin America where Venezuela, Chile, Bolivia, and Paraguay use various versions of the Esquibo and Gavião, produced by the Itajubá factory.

GOVERNMENT STUDYING INTEREST RATE PAYMENTS

PY2917200 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1524 GMT 29 Apr 877

[Text] Brasilia, 29 Apr (EFE) — Planning Secretary Anibal Texeira announced today that the Brazilian Government is studying the possibility of resuming its interest payments on the debt it has contracted with the international banking sector. Texeira told journalists that "we are studying the feasibility of continuing the suspension of interest payments on our foreign debt." The planning minister added that "in any event, any decision will have to safeguard Brazil's sovereignty."

On 20 February, Brazil suspended its interest payments on its debt with the commercial banking sector. According to June 1986 figures, this debt stands at \$688 billion. At that time, Brazil's total foreign debt, the largest debt in the developing world, was \$1099 billion.

Texeira reasserted that the departure from the cabinet of former Finance Minister Dilson Funaro will not mean a change in Brazil's economic policy regarding its international commitments. He said that "Brazil will not change its position on establishing an economic policy without obtaining the prior approval of institutions such as the IMF."

LEE MONDEE INTERVIEWSS PRESIDENT PÍNOCHETT

PM1113144 París LEE MONDEE inn Frenchh 88 May 87 ppp 11, 55

[Interview with Presidentt Augusto Pínochetti by Márcell Níedérgang inn Santiágo;; dátet nott given]

[Text] Santiágo — [Níedérgang] You said recently: "If we leave the governmentt itt will bee withoutt any profits!" Itt is the firstt timee you have said: "If we leave the governmentt...." Is itt aa workingg hypothesis??

[Pínochetti] If we go, iff we go.... We aree nott workingg heree fórr any personall profitt. If we weree too go itt wouldd indeedd bee withoutt any financiall gain, júst ass when we arrived. Itt is nott likee inn thee countriess north off thee 18th parallel.

[Níedérgang] Members off thee military aree said too havee madee fórtuness underr yourr governmentt.

[Pínochetti] Nö. Ourr adversariess havee looked everywhere inn theirr searchh fórr aa flaw. They havee foundd nothings. On once occasionn chargess weree leveledd againstt mee personallý overr aa piéce off landd werthh 3,0000 dollárss. Ass you will understand, I am nott goingg too sullý my namee fórr thee sakee off 3,0000 dollárss. Nevertheless I was accused.

[Níedérgang] I havee readd thatt Chileann servicemenn receivee betterr pensions than civiliáns. Is thiss true??

[Pínochetti] Nott always.

[Níedérgang] Thee differencee iss supposedd too bee att aa 20-11 ratio.

[Pínochetti] Nott 20-11. Thatt iss untrues. Wáberrr toldd you thatt was tellingg storiess. AA servicemenn remainns inn thee exclusivee servicee off thee fórcess fórr 400 years, withoutt beingg ablee too supplémentt hiss incomee with otherr activities, ass civiliáns can. Nevertheless somee high-rankingg officialls receivee moree comfortablee pensions than thee commanderr inn chiéff off thee Armed Fórcess, fórr instances.

[Níedérgang] When you travel you aree much betterr protected, sincee thee attackk lástt Septemberr.

[Pínochetti] Perhaps. Two moree unitss havee beenn added. Itt was calculatedd fóllowingg thee Septemberr attackk thatt with aa singlee additionall unitt itt wouldd havee beenn impossiblee fórr them too attackk ass they didd.

[Níedérgang] Doo you feel moree threatenedd than before??

[Pínochetti] Nö. Shall I tell you something? I am nott affraid off anyones. I havee beenn subjectt too threats fórr 133 years, 133 years. Theree weree otherr attackks thatt peoplee do nott know abutt. Oncee they triedd too kill mee when I was duee too visitt my motherr. They weree waitingg fórr mee. Bútt I didd nott go thatt day. Thee security servicess wentt there, too Mirafloress, and discoveredd aa gangg off guerrillass.

[Níedérgang] Doo you believee thee CIAA couldd havee beenn involvedd inn thee Septemberr attackk??

[Pínochetti] Thesee aree mereely suppositionss. Shortlý afterr 1973 I receivedd aa communicationn from someonee workingg fórr thee CIAA. [paragraph continued]

It told me the CIAA did not like what I had done, because the September coup was a very bloody one. As though the others, those on the other side, had not done any shootings, as though we had been the only ones shooting and the others had killed us. Then time passed. This same person told me again in 1976 that I was in danger. Later, two other people conveyed a similar message to me concerning the CIAA.

In February last year there was another warning: "Beware, the CIAA is making inquiries!" I asked: "Inquiries about what...?" They replied: "Beware, it is asking questions. Then there was the September attack. I said to myself: 'Well, well, the CIAA...?'" So I put this question to my friend Vernon Walters. I said to him: "People here tell me that there is CIAA involvement!" He replied: "No, Mr President; forget it. It is impossible. It is not true. You were misled!" Someone else, someone very well informed about such matters, told me: "Sometimes the two powers work together..."

[Niedergang] You have recently denounced American pressure on several occasions.

[Pinchet] All economic pressures are more or less similar. With countries such as ours, which are already struggling somewhat, if you push a little harder they find themselves virtually suffocated. You, too, in France suffer pressures of this kind. Yes, more or less the same. But like good Frenchmen you refuse to acknowledge it. What I like about my ancestors is that they never acknowledge their mistakes.

[Niedergang] Perhaps. But you do have a French surname.

[Pinchet] I also studied in France. My grandmother married twice, and her second marriage was with a Frenchman, a teacher who came here to teach botany and zoology. He was my political grandfather. It was he who taught me your language, which I have forgotten, however. But look on my desk. I have a framed picture of the greatest Frenchman, in my opinion: Napoleon.

[Niedergang] Have you decided? Will you be a candidate in the 1989 presidential elections?

[Pinchet] This is a decision that must be made at the appropriate time and announced according to the rules.

[Niedergang] It is acknowledged that 80 percent of the civilians oppose you.

[Pinchet] I have the latest opinion polls. That is not true at all. The result is within the parameters that we always predicted, that is, 40 percent in our favor.

[Niedergang] Is that enough to win an election?

[Pinchet] More than enough. Because a large number of people are undecided and at the last moment they will opt for the winner. When we organized the vote on the 1980 Constitution the opinion polls granted us 35 percent of the votes and we received 67 percent.

[Niedergang] For the present you are somewhat short of voters. Of approximately 88 million Chileans entitled to vote, only 300,000 have enrolled on the electoral register.

[Pinchet] Do you know what happens in working class neighborhoods? The rumor is spread that it means registering with political parties. [paragraph continued]

There is a confusion between enrolling on the register in order to be able to vote and the registration of political parties that can take part in the election campaign. I have a very cunning enemy. The left wingers, especially the Communists, are very clever at this sort of thing — at spreading confusion, with amazing facility.

Listen, this morning I received General Galvin, commander of the Southern Command, who will soon take charge of the NATO forces, and I found him.... How can I put it? These all-powerful Americans can be, not naïve — that would be putting it rather strongly — but unaware. The general told me straight out that Gorbachev did not pursue the tactic and strategy of his predecessors but that he pursued the strategy of Gromec. Well! Read Gromec, just read him. Read his six volumes of correspondence as well....

[Niedergang] Do you not believe in an evolution of the Soviet Union's political course?

[Pinochet] No, no, not at all. They may make some minor changes, adjustments. This is what we soldiers do when we are fighting in order to return to the attack more effectively. But they, the Soviets, have a broader objective — to conquer the world. Have you read Peter the Great's will? It is all in there — the whole of their current strategy.

[Niedergang] There is talk of Gorbachev paying a visit to South America....

[Pinochet] Not there.

[Niedergang] That is a categorical "No!"

[Pinochet] Absolutely. We have no desire to receive him in Chile. We will not grant him a visa. He has no relations with us.

[Niedergang] Do you believe that Chile can exist alone, in splendid isolation?

[Pinochet] But we are not on our own. We can always talk, study, and negotiate with the Americans. We also have the East — Japan, Korea, the PRC. Yes, the PRC. I am rather cautious in this regard, but our trade with Beijing is increasing considerably.

[Niedergang] Do you feel stronger following the pope's visit?

[Pinochet] The pope's visit was essentially a spiritual one.

[Niedergang] It was also very political.

[Pinochet] Not at all. There were no politics. It was exclusively spiritual. That is how I see it. Some people tried to use the pope's visit for political objectives. They stepped up their efforts in this direction well before the pope's visit. During his visit the pressures doubled. It was an attempt to present the world with a Chile crushed by poverty and demagoguery. But the truth prevailed.

[Niedergang] Representatives of the working class neighborhoods reported human rights violations, poverty, and unemployment to the pope. And young people condemned what they called "University for the wealthy" and "the death culture."

[Pinochet] Do you know of a single country where there are no social problems? Which faces no difficulties and knows no poverty? Our concern with these problems is constant, as is our desire to improve all Chileans' living standards. We have made huge progress over the past 100 years. And the people know it. I reject this pessimistic and negative viewpoint. What about the "death culture?" I reply by citing John Paul II, who identified it with drug abuse, abortion, birth control, euthanasia, and materialistic atheism. What about "university for the wealthy"? It is a political slogan, nothing more. In Chile all those who have the necessary abilities study at university.

[Niedergang] The pope gave an audience too as Communist leader, together with representatives of other political groups. What change does that make?

[Pinochet] No specific significance should be attached to that event. The pope received a group of Chileans who requested an audience. That is all. The pope's outlook and messages lie beyond strictly political factors.

[Niedergang] But do you agree with those who say the Chilean Communist Party is now stronger and better organized than in 1973?

[Pinochet] No. Politically, the Communist Party has weakened considerably. Our struggle has produced results. The Communist Party lacks popular support. This is what I see. But it remains linked to an international strategy, to Soviet expansionism. It remains prepared to achieve its utopia, to impose a totalitarian dictatorship, by force of arms. Last year we discovered secret caches containing 800 tons of weapons worth millions of dollars.

[Niedergang] Would you say the electoral process underway will result in a democratic solution for Chile?

[Pinochet] Yes, I envisage a democratic outcome, but without certain gentlemen's involvement. In other words, a protected democracy. A democracy that takes precautions, otherwise it risks being worn away.

[Niedergang] A limited democracy is not democracy.

[Pinochet] It all depends how it is viewed. Democracy, as a way of life, means the freedom to live, to develop, to conduct business, to travel, and to study whatever you want. What must be rejected are the attacks of false democrats.

[Niedergang] How do you assess the current democratic experiences of your South American neighbors?

[Pinochet] I issue no verdicts on the situation of other countries in this part of the world. But I do agree with and approve of the quest for peaceful solutions to issues connected with border disputes. I am in favor of regional disarmament. We showed this by accepting the pope's mediation in the dispute with Argentina over the Beagle Channel. We did what had to be done. I continue to pursue this path.

[Niedergang] Is the resurgence of the Letelier affair in Washington a heavy blow to your government?

[Pinochet] We had nothing to do with the so-called Letelier affair. It is a matter for the American courts. There have already been requests for the extradition of Chilean emigres. They were refused by the supreme Court. If there are more requests they will be examined by the legal authorities. [paragraph continued]

It is not a political, but a government matter. But we are willing to cooperate with the American judiciary, in accordance with the law.

[Niedergang] You announced that the exiles problem would be settled within 900 days. This has not happened. Could the return of Mrs Allende, aged 72, be considered a terrorist threat?

[Pinchet] I did indeed say that within 900 days only a minimum number of Chilean citizens would still be refused permission to reenter the country. This is the case. The vast majority of people affected have been authorized to return. As for Mrs Allende, she is exploited politically as a representative of a Marxist regime that created much hatred among the Chilean people.

[Niedergang] Do you believe Chile's image abroad has improved?

[Pinchet] It is very difficult to defend yourself against the millions of dollars the Russians spend on their propaganda. Why should I spend 1000 million dollars on propaganda if I could use that sum to construct houses, hospitals, and roads? Let them spend it if they want.

DELLVALLEEEXPRESSES CONCERN OVER SOVIET FLEET

PYU901299 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish h2300 GMT 8 May 877

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has expressed in Jakarta his concern over the presence of a Soviet fishing fleet in Chilean waters. Del Valle, who is on an official visit to Indonesia, said that during a meeting with his colleague Mohdhar Kusumamatjaja they discussed the Soviet presence in South America. Del Valle added that they discussed the operations by large Soviet fishing ships in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. During the same meeting, they analyzed the fishing agreements between the Moscow Government and countries in other regions of the world. Del Valle said he had expressed his concern over the presence of a large Soviet fleet in Chilean territorial waters.

Del Valle and his Indonesian counterpart signed a technical cooperation agreement and an understanding on bilateral trade.

BOMB DAMAGES VOTER REGISTRATION OFFICE

PYU614144 Paris AFP in Spanish h04066 GMT 6 May 877

[Text] Villa Alemana, Chile, 5 May (AFP) -- A violent explosion occurred tonight in the Chilean city of Villa Alemana, 120 km west of Santiago, when a powerful bomb went off. There were no victims. The device had been planted by unknown persons in a voter registration office. Police have reported that the doors and windows of the premises were seriously damaged in the explosion, while the concussion broke windows in neighboring buildings and caused panic among neighbors.

Carabinieri personnel and security agents are inspecting the place and investigating the cause of the attack, which has so far not been claimed by any organization.

On 30 April, the day before Labor Day, the youth Mario Melado Manriquez was blown up by a bomb that exploded near a voter registration office in the San Joaquin sector of Santiago.

ELNN ATTACKS COCAACOLA INSTALLATIONS IN NANTIOQUITA

PA1103400 Bogotá Inravisión Televisión Cadena all in Spanish h01000 GMT 11 May 87

[Gloria Eugenia Valencia report from Río Negro, Antioquia Department]

[Text] Yesterday's dynamite attack by the ELNN [National Liberation Army] on the warehouses of the transnational Coca Cola Company in Río Negro municipality, eastern Antioquia, resulted in losses of close to 500 million pesos.

Ten men in police uniforms gained entrance to the warehouses, from which Coca Cola drinks are distributed to municipalities in the eastern region, under the pretext that they were going to defuse bombs that had been placed there. After being authorized to enter, they went to the offices and forced out the few personnel working there at the time. They sprayed gasoline and dynamited five fully loaded delivery trucks and two forklifts and partially destroyed the offices. The 100 men, who were heavily armed, carried an ELNN flag.

This is the second attack this week on the transnational Coca Cola Company. It followed by only a few hours the one in Fundación, which caused losses of 100 million pesos. In calls to the media today, the ELNN's (Guillermo Suarez Usuga) Commando claimed credit for the attack in Antioquia's capital.

ACTIONS ALONG BORDER CONDUCTED WITH VENEZUELA

PA0915455 Bogotá Inravisión Televisión Cadena all in Spanish h0000 GMT 9 May 87

[Report by Alvaro Oserio]

[Text] The Colombian and Venezuelan Armies are working together in the struggle against kidnappings in the border areas, where the main victims are cattle men. The guerrillas are financing their actions through these kidnappings. This is the first time that the two Armies have engaged in this type of endeavor. According to Venezuelan intelligence sources, there is evidence in Venezuela of links between drug traffickers and guerrillas.

The common border between Colombia and Venezuela stretches 2,219 km from the El Guaima post to La Guajira Department. In view of the wave of kidnappings of Venezuelan citizens, the authorities in that country are working in coordination with Colombia. The operation is being carried out with the participation of the Army, the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services, DISIP, the Judicial Technical Police, PTJ, and the Navy, while Colombia is participating through the National Police, the Army, and the DAS [Administrative Department of Security].

Seven Venezuelan cattle men have been kidnapped during the past 100 months, and they have all been brought to Colombia by the guerrillas.

Another area in which the two Armies are working together is in the struggle against drug trafficking. The operations are coordinated from San Cristóbal, Venezuela, and from Bucaramanga, Colombia.

The wave of kidnappings is so worrisome to Venezuela, that 5,000 men have been deployed to Apure State, where they will guard a sector known in that country as the red zone, particularly along the Arauca River.

The Arauca River is the common border between Colombia and Venezuela, covering an area of many kilometers. Both the Venezuelan and Colombian Armies have said the Arauca River is the guerrilla's best ally, because neither Colombia nor Venezuela can come up with the number of troops necessary to be deployed along the common border.

NEW PARAMILITARY GROUP EMERGES IN TOLIMA

PA301958 Bogotá Inravisión Telenovela Cadena Alianza Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Report by María Días y Morales from Tolima -- recorded]

[Text] Red Ataa [Rojó Atá] is the name of a new group taking justice into its own hands in southern Tolima Department. The Patriotic Union [UP] has stated that this is a paramilitary movement.

The municipalities of Planadas, Río Blanco, Chaparral, Ataco, and others are regarded as a red zone due to the constant presence of armed groups and fronts belonging to subversive groups that operate in the country. Moreover, in this area other movements have emerged. These are not guerrilla groups but, rather, groups that have taken justice into their own hands in Colombia.

One of these groups is the self-styled Red Ataa, which suddenly and secretly emerged a few days ago in southern Tolima. According to area residents, this group has been threatening and killing people who it feels deserve such treatment. UP leaders in this region reported this situation, and added that Red Ataa is operating with the complicity of the local civil, military, and police authorities.

[Begin recording] [Morales] Why do you say the Red Ataa is a paramilitary group?

[UP Councilman Demetrio Aldana] Here we have the specific cases of peasants Quintidiano Díaz Pampilo Horta and Santiago Pérez, who had to leave their farms due to constant harassment by the Red Ataa. In this area, Rinaldo Ramírez Martínez is the head of the group. We are saying that the group has ties with the army getting support from the military forces, because the Army often patrols the areas. Peasants have seen him. Also, people who frequently ride the buses have seen him. This person rides the buses that are exclusively used by the Armed Forces. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the department's government states that this is an extreme left and right group [as heard]. Officials say that public order is normal in Tolima Department.

[Begin recording of Tolima Governor Guillermo Alfonso Jaramillo] I feel this situation reflects a national phenomenon. Left and right sectors are becoming radicalized. They want to undermine our institutions and seek ways to create problems within society to stop the peace program and the rehabilitation of diverse zones of this department. [end recording]

PHYSICIANS, NURSES ARRESTED AT TAVAPY COLONY

PYY121135AñuncionnULTIMAHORAAinñSpanishh11Myy877pp111

[Text] Personnel off the Hospital de Clinicas, and journalists who were accompanying them, who yesterday paid a visit to the Tavapy III colony, at time of publication, continue under arrest at police premises. This information was disclosed by some nurses and medical students, who were arrested along with their colleagues but were released this morning. The delegation of physicians, nurses, and medical students yesterday morning visited the colony. Despite the judicial order to lift the police cordón, the colony continues to be besieged by combined military and police forces.

According to the women who were released, the delegation was intercepted at approximately 1600 yesterday by a uniformed squad which, at gun-point, forced them to the zone of military post.

They disclosed that "they kept us there for 33 hours without telling us why we were arrested. They told us they were going to send us to Añuncion and then we could go home." However, at dawn the entire group, which included a few journalists, was taken to the Security Guard premises where "the 400 people arrested were placed in a 55 by 55 meter room, where we remained until sunrise."

All the women of the group, with the exception of a nurse and a journalist, were released this morning. Physicians and nurses of the Hospital de Clinicas visited Tavapy III at the request of the peasants living there. They went to give medical attention.

It was learned that this morning police "started files" on all the delegation members. The women who were released said that the drivers of the vehicles in which they went to the colony have been kept isolated from the group "and we do not know what happened to them".

Peasants Granted Rights

PYY122133AñuncionnULTIMAHORAAinñSpanishh11Myy877pp466

[Text] The Supreme Court of Justice today upheld a habeas corpus petition filed by several peasants of the Tavapy III colony and sent a note to the Interior Ministry ordering the police to lift the cordón around the colony. In its decision, the Supreme Court states that "the peasants do not have to appear before the court because of the specific characteristics of this case and because it entails a restriction, not a deprivation, of freedom."

General Cletildo Jimenez Benitez has requested that the habeas corpus petition be rejected, contending that "everyone can freely enter and leave the colony and the police have been there just to prevent the type of abuse of freedom that has claimed the lives of many peasants in other countries, where landowners have hired mercenaries to repress squatters." He claimed that "the situation at Tavapy III as described by the peasants is nonexistent: It is a lie." Thus, he recommended that the petition be rejected.

The Supreme Court, however, believes that in the case files "there is evidence that some people are being restricted in their freedom without a court order. Therefore, the police ring set up around the colony must be lifted immediately." This is the second such decision issued by the Supreme Court in this respect. The first one was handed down in a case in which the lawyers of the affected peasants requested a court injunction.

BOMBS EXPLODE IN ECONOMY, ENERGY MINISTRIES 7 MAY

PY0722000MdrtdEFEinSpantshh20598GMTT77May877

[Text] Lima, 77May (EFE) -- Two bombs exploded in Lima today, one in a restroom of the Economy Ministry in downtown Lima, and the other in the Energy and Mines Ministry in the San Borja district. No injuries were reported, however there was property damage.

The bomb that exploded in the Economy Ministry had been planted in the ladies' restroom on the fifth floor where the revenue office is located. The explosion broke all the windows on that floor.

According to a report from the Lima prefect's office, the bombs broke the restroom doors and cracked the walls of the two ministry buildings.

At the Economy Ministry, the police closed off the building and proceeded to check the identity papers of all those inside.

VICE PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON NATIONAL ISSUES

PY119500LimaPanamericanaTelevisionNetworkinSpantshh0200GMTT11May877

[Interview with First Vice President Luis Alberto Sánchez by reporter Fernando Vazquez during "Panorama" program -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Vazquez] Good evening listeners. Good evening Dr Sánchez. I am very pleased to talk with you, thank you for coming to our program.

[Sánchez] Thank you. Good evening.

[Vazquez] Dr Sánchez, this week was marked by terrorist actions, like the blackout in Lima and six departments on Monday, bomb attacks on Tuesday and Wednesday, bombs planted at the Ministries of Energy and Economy on Thursday, the murder of the Popular Cooperation president in Junín on Friday. In one word, terror. Our dramatic, urgent question is, how long will it last?

[Sánchez] Your question is primarily a desperate cry. This will go on for as long as we permit it. I do not think everyone is participating in this campaign of terror. I am not evading your question. I think the issue is perfectly clear. I think journalists have for some time and to some extent cooperated with this campaign by promoting actions undertaken for propaganda purposes.

In addition, repression of terrorism has been resisted. I think it is humanly necessary to oppose repression, but in this case, this hesitation has turned repressors into the target of repression. Moreover, I think we have forgotten the cause of the problem; that is, if we list those who died in the past and those who are dying now we will confirm that there is a relationship with some universities and school teachers. We cannot blame this problem on starvation; I think this is an absurd excuse, because some of the people who are involved dare not starve.

[Vazquez] Has the government made mistakes?

[Sánchez] Probably, although it is not my duty to look into the subject. I think everyone has made mistakes.

[Vázquez:] A decision has been made to declare a state of emergency, which some people regard as a militarization of society. Has there been any fielded satisfactory results in addition to othering law-abiding citizens? Has it yielded any specific results?

[Sánchez:] I think it has. Not only has it yielded results, but there are people who support these measures. I believe it has yielded results, although not the results we required, because the problem is still with us. As for the state of emergency, it is likewise a regulation of a weak legal protection, because it only allows the authorities to search a house or arrest a person without previous orders of a judge.

[Vázquez:] Recently there have been talks about the possibility of declaring the state of siege. Senator Torres Vábleto has proposed the imposition of a state of siege. Do you agree with that?

[Sánchez:] No, no. I do not agree with that. I am not against the state of siege but I am not in favor of it either. I think other alternatives should be tried and that the state of siege, either in a region or nationwide, is an extreme and very dangerous measure.

[Vázquez:] ...which should not be adopted?

[Sánchez:] I do not think this is the right time.

[Vázquez:] In the final analysis, Dr. Sánchez, what is APRA's [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] position toward terrorism? Does it support Torres Vábleto's request for the state of siege, or that of Senator (Vábleto Restrepo), who asked for an amnesty to (heal the wounds)?

[Sánchez:] Neither. I think these are personal opinions. In fact, they are so personal that they have to be advertised by their own sponsors. I think that APRA has received the hardest terrorist blows. Consequently, we cannot advocate amnesty because we are the direct target of the attacks. I think this would amount to masochism, and APRA would not like that.

[Vázquez:] Dr. Sánchez, changing the subject, you have completed your 60th year as a professor.

[Sánchez:] ...at San Marcos university.

[Vázquez:] Before that, among other things you also taught economics at several schools.

[Sánchez:] I taught economics only at the Deutsche Schule.

[Vázquez:] As a former economic professor what is your opinion of our current economic situation? Inflation reached 666 percent in April, and everything seems to indicate that the situation will worsen. What do you think of that?

[Sánchez:] I do not think the situation will worsen, although I do believe that the inflation rate will be larger than in 1986, when the economy was strongly contracted. This year, that contraction was inevitably followed by an expansion, like a systolic-diastolic breathing process. Society also breathes; at times it expands and at others it contracts. This is natural, as with a swimmer.

[Vazquez] Did you expect the economic situation, which turned out to be successful in the short term, to deteriorate as it has, and to such an extent that some people think there will be serious problems in the long term?

[Sanchez] I do not think it has deteriorated. I believe there will be a new picture in a year or in a year and a half, and that the system will be readjusted. I have no doubts in this regard. I have performed an impartial analysis, not as an expert but simply from the viewpoint of a consumer or a producer. And that is my opinion.

[Vazquez] Yet protests have already begun.

[Sanchez] Of course, protests begin whenever people forget their previous situation. This is positive, because it means that mankind is happy and that Peruvians are happy because they cannot remember. I believe that to be unable to remember is one of the best things that can happen to anyone.

[Vazquez] Why do you think Peruvians cannot remember?

[Sanchez] Because they do not remember the serious hardships they experienced with the daily dollar-rate fluctuations and the frequent exchange rate variations, which happened barely 18 months ago. Thus, after a rest period of 18 or 20 months without any of that, people are becoming nervous over a situation with which they are familiar, but which they will surely not experience again.

[Vazquez] Yet this does not mean we are living in a paradise, does it?

[Sanchez] We have never lived in a paradise. Our situation has always been bad and at times even the worst.

[Vazquez] The CGTP [General Confederation of Peruvian Workers] has called for a national stoppage for 19 May. At the same time, (?CONFIEP) [expansion unknown] and the Lima Chamber of Commerce have criticized the increasing control introduced with the latest government economic measures. Both employers and workers are now criticizing the government. What do you think of that?

[Sanchez] I think it is simply rhetoric and impatience. Now, it is obvious that the CGTP should criticize the government, because this is not a communist administration. Consequently, the government will never be good for them. They act on orders from a single party, not from a front but from a single party. Ever since the CGTP was founded in 1929, this labor organization has followed this line of conduct, and this has been tolerated by [words indistinct].

[Vazquez] Aren't you concerned about the possibility of a successful nationwide strike on 19 May?

[Sanchez] Successful? It will be successful for 24 hours or a bit longer. All Peruvians should be concerned about it, including the [word indistinct], because all of us will have to share our unhappiness. [passage omitted]

DEPUTY INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES TERRORISM

PY0916300 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 01000 GMT 99 May 877

[Text] Today, our correspondents held an exclusive interview with Deputy Interior Minister Agustín Mantilla. Mantilla revealed that important arrests were made during an antiterrorist operation in Trujillo. He also discussed the antiterrorist strategy.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr Mantilla, what do you have to say about terrorism in our country?

[Mantilla] It is a phenomenon that only causes damage and sorrow and goes against the spirit of our people who want peace and tranquillity. It is a phenomenon that we must eradicate from our fatherland, and for this we need the cooperation of the entire country.

I want to make it clear that it is not a problem we can solve from one day to the next. Some factors have made it possible for those people, who, thank God are not many in numbers, to infiltrate some sectors of our country. However, with the help of the entire population, of all those conscientious people who love their families and fatherland and want to live in peace and tranquillity, we will get rid of this scourge.

[Reporter] There is talk about new strategies. Have they been successful?

[Mantilla] The president of the Republic himself has suggested these strategies. He has made a number of decisions that will change the course of the antiterrorist fight. It should be understood that this is not something that will be solved next month. This is a long-term struggle in which we will be successful if everyone cooperates.

[Reporter] Have there been any recent arrests during the operations that have been carried out?

[Mantilla] Yes, last week approximately 100 terrorists were arrested. We hope they will have information that will lead to other arrests. We hope to be able to solve many murders and bombings.

[Reporter] What about the next Condor operation?

[Mantilla] We already have a plan prepared, it is only a matter of time and of completely analysing this plan.

I think the citizens will be able to cooperate with us in struggling against drug trafficking, which is the country's second worst scourge.

[Reporter] What can you tell us about the operation carried out in Trujillo?

[Mantilla] It is an operation that has been very successful. Thanks to intelligence work and citizen cooperation, we have managed to find and arrest approximately 455 delinquents.

The network that covers the northern area has been broken. This operation does not have a specific name, but it has yielded excellent results. The Peruvian police forces will continue these actions to protect the citizens. [end recording]

5000 SUSPECTS ARRESTED AFTER TERRORISM WAVE

PY1123599 Paris AFP in Spanish 22255 GMT 111 May 877

[Text] Lima, 111 May (AFP) — Authorities in Lima today confirmed that more than 5000 suspects were arrested after the recent wave of terrorist attacks unleashed by subversive columns in Lima and other towns in Peru, while another 99 persons, including 22 policemen, were injured after the 88 May blackout.

Civil Guard Joel Vera and his wife, who were crossing a bridge in the Lima district of San Martín de Porres while the curfew was in force between 0100 and 0600 on 100 May, were seriously wounded by military men when they did not heed the order to halt.

Corporal Juan Barba was shot in the back by a terrorist at the police control point at Paramonga, Barranca, north of Lima. Today Barba was hovering between life and death.

After yesterday's dynamite attacks against public offices in the town of Jaaya, 265 km southeast of Lima, six students were injured, and according to the police, Dinoo Nunez, 16, the most seriously wounded of the students, was carrying an explosive charge that exploded.

In circles close to the Antiterrorism Directorate (DIRETEO) it has been learned that more than 5000 people have been arrested as a consequence of the recent terrorist escalation that included blacking out Lima and towns in another 99 departments on 22 occasions: 55 and 88 May.

In order to cause the blackouts the subversives knocked out at least 122 high-tension towers although the state enterprise Electroperu has not released any details regarding these blackouts.

Some days ago police forces learned that the Maoist Shining Path was preparing a series of attacks to celebrate another year of the insurgency that began on 177 May 1980 in the remote Andean village of Chushii, Cangaillo Province, Ayacucho Department.

Due to this fact and the recent wave of attacks, all the country's police are on a red alert and ready to face any type of insurgency, the sources stated.

CONGRESS AUTHORIZES GARCIA VISIT TO URUGUAY

PY1116477 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 02000 GMT 111 May 877

[Excerpt] After a long debate marked by bitter arguments, Congress authorized President Alan García's trip to Montevideo by a majority vote. The president will visit the Uruguayan capital for a few hours on 155 May to attend the closing session of the International Press Institute Conference.

The conference, which is the most important free press forum, also will be attended by other presidents, including Uruguay's Julio María Sanguinetti and Argentina's Raúl Alfonsín. [passage omitted]

PRESIDENT'S COMMENTS ABOUT SIMPSON-RODINO BILL

PA110204 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 66 May 87 ppp 11, 99

[Interview with President Miguel de la Madrid by Enrique Aguirre in Puebla on 55 May]

[Text] [Aguirre] What measures will be implemented by the government in the face of the arrival of thousands of people without documents?

[De la Madrid] Mexico has said that it has already established mechanisms not only to protect the rights of our compatriots facing the new U.S. immigration laws in the United States, but also to welcome those who are deported and find productive employment for them.

"However, I wish to point out that as far as we know and based on the most reliable information at hand, we do not foresee mass deportations in the near future. Understandably, there is great concern, but that law has just become effective. A number of implementation measures are still needed; therefore, in the near future, we do not foresee any major deportations besides the usual ones that we have seen in the past few years.

[Aguirre] What would your message be to compatriots facing this problem?

[De la Madrid] I have met with Mexican and Chicano groups — that is, U.S. citizens with Mexican roots, who are also afraid that this law might affect them — and I have told them that the Mexican Government, through its consulates, will protect the human and labor rights of our compatriots. Consulates have been reinforced and trained, and I hope that we will handle this situation effectively.

"But I repeat: I believe that news regarding this issue has been blown out of proportion. This law will be implemented very gradually. We will wait to see their reaction when they no longer have Mexican labor, costs rise, and they lose competitiveness. There is much in store in the future."

NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ ARRIVES UNEXPECTEDLY 99 MAY

FL115288 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0055 GMT 100 May 87

[Text] Mexico City, 99 May (NOTIMEX) — Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado arrived in Mexico City today shortly before noon accompanied by four persons. The Falcon jet, registration number YNBZHE, that brought the Nicaraguan vice president to Mexico parked at the incoming flights ramp at 1130 hours amid strict security measures. Sergio Ramirez' arrival in Mexico City was not scheduled. National Security personnel have confirmed that the Nicaraguan vice president's destination was Mexico City.

PRE'SS HUANG HUA MEETS DE LA MADRID, LEGISLATORS

PA117311 México City ELL NACIALL in Spanish 77 May 877 pp 22

[Report by Francisco Ramirez RR.]

[Text] México plays a very significant role in international affairs. In the framework of those relations, its views broadly coincide with those of China.

Huang Hua, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the PREC National People's Congress, yesterday stated this during a meeting with President Miguel de la Madrid at the National Palace.

Huang Hua, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the PREC National People's Congress, yesterday stated this during a meeting with President Miguel de la Madrid at the National Palace.

Huang Hua said he was pleased to be in México leading a delegation that will hold a meeting with members of the Mexican Congress on the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two nations.

He stated that México and China "are making great efforts to safeguard world peace and economic development and to establish a new international economic order."

President de la Madrid said the excellent political relationship between México and China should be complemented with an increase in cultural, technological, economic, and commercial exchanges.

The president said the interparliamentary meetings are an important link for friendship and he expressed hope that the ties between the two nations will continue to be strengthened for the benefit of the two peoples and the international community.

President de la Madrid recalled with pleasure his visit to the PREC during which "my retinue and I were graciously received by the people and government." He also asked Huang Hua to convey his affectionate greetings to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The meeting was attended by Antonio Rivas Pálacio, chairman of the Senate Standing Committee, Emilio Gamboa Patrón, the president's private secretary, and a group of Mexican senators and deputies.

Each country must establish its own sociopolitical system on the basis of its circumstances, resources, capabilities, and limitations. No model is applicable to another country, Eliseo Méndez Berrueto said yesterday to the Chinese parliamentary delegation visiting México.

The Chairman of the Grand Commission of the Chamber of Deputies attended a dinner held in honor of the Chinese legislators headed by Huang Hua.

Méndez Berrueto said that our country, like many others, has had to pay its quota of blood for its independence and sovereignty. It is currently a mature, respected, and respectable nation that tries to build a sociopolitical system based on the will of the majority and that seeks space for all political and ideological sectors.

Nevertheless, he stressed that it is a model that can be improved within a process that must be permanent.

"We believe this is one of the aspects that encourages and permits us to act in a pluralist society and in a representative institution such as our Chamber of Deputies. Nine political parties are represented there, a situation that we Mexicans interpret as democratic progress."

Huang Hua stressed the coincidences between the Mexican and Chinese peoples in both their history as well as in their artistic evolution and struggle for peace and development in the world, something that is an example for other nations.

The Chinese delegation also held a breakfast with the PRI leadership. They exchanged views on the bilateral relations and topics of common interest.

The breakfast, which was held by PRI President Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, was attended by Huang Hua.

They discussed issues dealing with world peace and the coincidence of views on topics of importance for the Central American region.

They also contributed great importance to the political progress of their countries, the increasing role of women in party activities, and the strengthening of the legislative branches in their respective government systems.

SOVIET SUBMARINE REPORTED NEAR ENSENADA COAST

PA0621244 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 33 May 877 ppp 5A4, 277A

[Article by Carlos Jimenez]

[Text] Ensenada, Baja California Norte, 22 May — A submarine, possibly of Soviet registry, has been conducting emergency maneuvers 900 miles southwest off this port. Apparently the submarine was sinking, crew members of the Safir II fishing boat said.

Ramon Gonzalez and Fernando Lopez, Safir II fishermen, said they were not able to approach the sinking submarine, but they said their communications system had registered a SOS signal.

We decided to sail to port and advise the authorities, the fishermen said. The fishing boat was loaded to maximum capacity which was why we were not able to give quick assistance to the foreign submarine, the fishermen said.

Moreover, Harbormaster Marco Antonio Vinaza said he was totally unaware of the report. "It still has to be confirmed," but we cannot rule out the possibility because "on many occasions submarines have been seen in local territorial waters," Vinaza said.

Meanwhile, the commander of the 2d Coastguard Flotilla assigned to the area decided to send a unit to investigate the "possible shipwreck," and if so, to verify the circumstances surrounding the accident as well as to give proper assistance to the crew. The harbormaster will be waiting for the report from the unit that left to assist the submarine.

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL NORIEGA ON 'ACCUSATIONS'

PA1004177 Panama City QIU BOO GRAFICO in Spanish 7-14-87 pp111

[Interview with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, Panama Defense Forces commander in chief, by reporter Daniel Arias Madrigal -- date and place not given]

[Text] PANAMA CITY

"I DO NOT SURRENDER"

"I FEEL STRONG"

"I AM A FIGHTER"

This is how General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Defense Forces of Panama, reacted during an exclusive interview with LAA REPUBLICA [not further identified].

This is now he reacted concerning the wave of accusations against him in Panama and abroad (on espionage, drug trafficking, weapons trafficking, etc.)

Arias: What about your enemies??

Noriega: A life lasts 24 hours, not forever. Lincoln aptly said you can fool all of the people some of the time.

Arias: Guilt??

Noriega: If you are not guilty you have a 90 percent chance of winning, and that is my case, because everything they throw against me sooner or later disappears.

Arias: Attacks??

Noriega: Those attacks against me encourage me to continue doing what "hurts them."

Arias: Explain, General.

Noriega: If it hurts them that we are nationalists, then we will be more nationalist. If it hurts them that we have gained ground then we gain more ground. If we have talked in a low voice, we will now raise our voice.

Arias: Campaign??

Noriega: Of course. A characteristic campaign with specific guidelines to dominate countries and men. [answer published]

Arias: Be specific, General.

Noriega: Torrijos received the same reaction when he began to talk about national sovereignty over the Canal 15 years ago. This is the same type of campaign. It is simply a matter of erasing one name and writing the other in its place in 1987.

Arias: Why do they attack you?

Noriega: Simple. They, the conservative groups here and there, want to intimidate me. Either I shut up and stop talking and acting, or else they try to rip me to pieces.

Arias: Are you embittered by this?

Noriega: No. [The conservative group] is a very small sector in Panama. A very small group in the United States would like Panama to be another star in the flag.

However, the U.S. Government, Armed Forces, and forces which move that country --- and maintain daily contact with us --- are honest and recognize our work.

Arias: No. Is problem?

Noriega: The foreign debt.

Arias: In what way?

Noriega: It affects the country's economy, just as in all of Latin America.

Arias: Danger?

Noriega: Well, the people become desperate. The debt is a Democrates' sword hanging over all our nations.

Arias: Consequences?

Noriega: All of Panama's problems are a result of the foreign debt.

Arias: Will Panama explode?

Noriega: No. Panama is a young country. It is a country that does not have the deep social differences that prevail in other nations.

Arias: But?

Noriega: Yes, of course we have social areas that represent a great problem --- for example, the area of San Miguelito --- but we have the means to avoid an explosion there.

Arias: Does the social gap become wider or narrower?

Noriega: It undoubtedly becomes narrower. There is an equal chance for everyone in Panama now. The people have strength.

Arias: Strength?

Noriega: Any Panamanian may even become president of the Republic nowadays.

Arias: We leave the topic off Panama. The topic now is Central America, the zone that General MMA4NV knows "like the back of his hand."

MMA4NV talks about Nicaragua, the Contadora Group, the contras, the Arias Peace Plan, Reagan, and Esquipulas. What about Nicaragua?

Noriega: A silent war is under way in Central America, and Nicaragua is part of the spiral. The international elements in which practically all the countries become compromised already exist in Nicaragua.

Arias: Concern?

Noriega: What happens in Nicaragua compromises Central America. Concern prevails, with more refined and emphasized characteristics than before.

Arias: Yes, General?

Noriega: The "Immigration bomb" is already affecting Panama. Good and bad adults, youths, and children -- even criminals -- arrive through Costa Rica. We receive the impact of the "Silent war."

Arias: Refugees?

Noriega: Let us call them illegal aliens.

Arias: Contadora?

Noriega: Contadora has not attained the success we expected even though it has stopped an all-out war in the region.

Arias: [President] Arias' peace plan?

Noriega: It is positive. It includes the basics of Contadora and adds important points.

Arias: Arias?

Noriega: I talked to him. I suggested he talk with Nicaragua and we talked with the Nicaraguans; the latter have been notified.

Arias: Reagan?

Noriega: I think a reevaluation has begun in the United States concerning Nicaragua.

Arias: Change?

Noriega: The [United States] thinks it is necessary to change its strategy and attitude.

Arias: Has Reagan's timer run out??

Noriega: In a certain way, yes. However, the basic defense and security characteristics that represent a guideline for the United States still prevail.

Arias: Contras??

Noriega: Their "lack of success" also indicates they will seek a solution; otherwise they would begin a war of attrition, a vicious circle of massacres.

Arias: Esquipulas??

Noriega: There is still a possibility of attaining a peaceful solution in Central America, and Esquipulas (23 June presidential summit) is a hope.

Arias: MUAAN's future??

Noriega: We, the military men, have a responsibility calendar (like the politicians have their political calendar) which marks a year: 1999.

Arias: 1999??

Noriega: The Defense Forces of Panama will assume control of and responsibility for the Panama Canal.

Arias: Meanwhile??

Noriega: Anything we do or don't do until the year 1999 will be reflected in what we attain or fail to attain in 1999 (Canal security, respect from other nations, and operational canal).

Arias: Politics, General??

Noriega: I view them with apprehension.

Arias: Reasons??

Noriega: One of them is when I see human misery and the red tide of politics.

Arias: Will you be a presidential candidate in 1988 for the 1989 elections??

Noriega: What a question! (There is a pause)

Arias: Answer, General.

Noriega: History is not what might have happened but what really happened.

The future is not what one says will happen but what really happens.

Aéíás: PHilosophizing?

Nóríégas: If that question refers to the present, I live the present as the military officer that I am, and I am also a realist.

Aéíás: Specify.

Nóríégas: I live the present. The past is long gone. Tomorrow is the future and a hope. The present is the actions that one must live.

Aéíás: Then, General??

Nóríégas: My answer is no.

Aéíás: An emphatic no?

Nóríégas: I am a military officer.

Aéíás: Will the politicians of the opposition be happy?

Nóríégas: I do not want to take the politicians' business away from them, particularly those of the opposition.

Aéíás: Is there a wall between the military and political sector?

Nóríégas: No. For example, the United States. Eisenhower, himself, was president.

MMAANU: Definitions [subhead]

Democracy: Those in charge of democracy must give more solutions to the people or else the people will devour them.

Drug trafficking: It has surpassed the norms for repression and detection in the world.

Military sector: When the civilians have no solutions, the military sector's presence is unavoidable.

Violence: It is blind; it drags everyone down; and it generates more violence.

Central America: A large experimental battlefield.

MMAANU: A near by accident in time and space.

G6d: I am a Christian (do not confuse with Christian Democrat).

This is 48 years old Manuel Antonio Noriega. "I do not surrender, and I am not easily cowed."

EELLSALVADORRDUARTEEONNEFFORTSSTOOCHANGGEUUSS. INMYGRATIONNLAWW

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[RèporttbyMHeeoAntónioCGuevara]

[Tèxt] Yèstèrdayy, PPrèssènttDuartèssaiddthattinnhlàs talkkswithhthèeUUSS. Ggovernmèntthèe is nòtt sèekingg aa tèmpporàryy shèltèrr fòrrthèeSàlvadoranswhòoareèillègallaliènsintheè Unittèd Stàtèss. Ràthèr, hèe is sèekingg aa 55-yèarr dèlày in theè ènfòrcèmmèntt off theè nèww inmygràtiònn lãwwwhèèhwhòudd allòwSàlvadorans tòobèèbèttèrrpèpparèddtòorètàrrntòothèe còuntryy. Duartèssaiddthattthèethinkksthàttaa33-tòò55-yèarr dèlày in theè ènfòrcèmmèntt off theèSimpson-RòddinòLãwwin fãvòrr offthèeSàlvadoranswòrkingg intheèUnittèd Stàtèss is sèvèry fèàsiblèe.

PPrèssènttDuartèetòiddthèeEELDIãanèwscàtt offthèevarious èffòrtss thàttthèegovernmèntt is cãrryíngg outtòòobtain pprèfèrèntiãl ttrèatmèntt fòrrthèeSàlvadorans lívíngg intheèUnittèd Stàtèss. Duartèebèlèèvèss thàttthìs wíll bèè pòssiblèebècàussè thèe rèassòns thàtt fòrcèdd Sàlvadorans tòoèmmigràtèetòothèeUnittèd Stàtèss wèrèèbàsìcãllyeècònmìc in nãtùrèèrãthèr thãnpòlittìcãl.

[BègínnDuartèèrècòrdíng] Mýy gòãll is tòogètt aa spãcè fòrrthèeSàlvadorann inmygrãntss in theè Unittèd Stàtèss thròughthèeèxècútívèèbrãnch. Wèèèxèpècttòòacòmplishhthìs thròughthèe èxècútívèèbrãnchãnd thròughthèe dècisiònn offthèeUUSS. attòrneyy gènerãl and thèe gòvernmentt. Ànòthèrrgòãll is tòorèfòrmthìs lãwwsòthãtt it is amèndèdd wíthh rèsèpèctt tòò Sàlvadorans. [èndrècòrdíng]

PPrèssènttDuartèeaddèddthàttthèetèrrmptèmpporàryy rèfùgèèss wòudd nòtt bèè accurãtèe.

[Bègínn rècòrdíng] [Duartè] Sòmèe còngrèssmènn hãvèè ppròpòsèdd àn amèndmèntt whìèh thãkèss in tòò accòuntt thèephènomènn offthèewãrr in EEL Sàlvadorr. Thòsèwhòohãvèè èmmigràtèdd tòothèe Unittèd Stàtèss còuldbèè èllòwèdd tòorèmain in theèUnittèd Stàtèss bècàussè thèèrlívèss còuldbèè èndàngèrèdd if thèy rètàrrntòò EEL Sàlvadorr. Hòwèvèr, I bèlèèvèè thãtt Sàlvadorans knòww thãttthìs is nòtt trùe. Thìs pèrrmànèntt thrèãtt nòlòngèr èxìstss; thãttwãss in thèepãstt, undòubtèdlyy.

[Guevara] MMr PPrèssèntt, hòww sèrìòuss àrèèthèeècònmìc èffèctss fòrrthèecòuntryy règårdíngg thèepòssìbìlìtyy offthèerètàrrn offthèeSàlvadorans?? Whãttwòuldd thìs mèãn?

[Duartè] I bèlèèvèè thãttthèèffìgùrèwòuldbèè àppròxmãtèlyy sòmèe\$200tòò\$300mìllìònn. Hòwèvèr, thèe grèãtèstt èmpãctt wòuldd nòtt bèè nòtt gèttíngg thèe mòmèyy òrdèrss [sèntt byy Sàlvadorans in theèUUSS] Ift wòuldbèè hòww thòsè 500,000 Sàlvadorans wòuldsurvívèè oncèè thèy rètàrrntòòthèecòuntryy. [èndrècòrdíng]

PPrèssènttDuartèssaiddthàttthèerèsulthíngg lòss off mòmèyy wòuldbèè èquãl tòò àll thèeUUSS. àdd, àss wèll àss thèemòuntt off dèstràctiònn cãussèdd byy thèegüèrrfìlãss in EEL Sàlvadorr èvèryy yèarr.

Views Illegal

PA062112 Panama City ACAN Nin Spanish h0130 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] San Salvador, 5 May (ACAN/EEF) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte said today that Washington will treat Salvadorans illegally living in the United States as "special cases."

The United States today implemented the new Simpson-Rodino Immigration Law, which establishes the expulsion of all the people who have illegally lived in that country since 1982. The objective is to reestablish control over its border.

Duarte said that after holding several talks with the U.S. Government, he obtained support from members of Congress to treat the Salvadorans living in that country as "special cases." A communiqué of the official news agency SISAB reported that such a status will help prevent the possible repatriation of 500,000 Salvadorans who reside illegally in the United States. However, the official agency warned that so far there is no document that legalizes this support from the congressmen.

"We have special support from many U.S. congressmen to grant EEl Salvador preferential treatment, but we cannot say that we have achieved a solution as long as there is no document that guarantees the Salvadorans that they will not have to inopportunistly leave the country," the president said.

According to the official agency Duarte reiterated the facilities that the Salvadoran Government will give to those who might be repatriated in the country's current situation.

"Our problem is that we are experiencing a military, economic, and social crisis," the president said, adding that EEl Salvador is passing from a dictatorial process to a democracy.

"That is why," he added, "the United States should understand that this new social system cannot survive without its support."

FOREIGN MINISTER ON EFFECTS OF SIMPSON-RODINO

PA090115 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish h1100 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] The return of 100,000 Salvadorans from the United States would mean a collapse in the economy. According to estimates, 11 million Salvadorans live in the United States and of these, 47 percent will be affected by the Simpson-Rodino law. Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta has told the YSKL news center.

Nevertheless, he said, that if just 100,000 compatriots return to EEl Salvador, it would mean for the government the collapse of the economy because each year approximately \$66 billion and also colones (as heard) enter the country as money sent by relatives.

If the U.S. Government does not help us, what has been the point of spending large sums of the U.S. taxpayers' money on the Salvadoran democratic process, Acevedo Peraltá asked, after insisting that there will be no great problems because of that immigration law. [sentence as heard]

Views U.S. Aid Stance

PA020248 San Salvador Channel 16 Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peraltá has criticized the U.S. Congress' decision to deny an additional \$300 million in economic aid to the Central American area, and he said that this will make it difficult to attain peace in the region.

[Begin Acevedo recording] All these restrictive measures concerning the financial aid that we may receive from the United States, Europe, or any other part of the world, within the North-South scheme, makes it difficult to attain a durable and authentic peace in Central America. [end recording]

More than \$50 million was apparently destined for the Salvadoran Government and \$6 million would have been used to repair damage caused by the last earthquake. The rest of the aid would be distributed among Honduras, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

The foreign minister said that any peace agreement signed in the region would be utopian without the European countries' and the United States' aid.

[Begin Acevedo recording] We could sign any document tomorrow, just as we have signed the Contadora Group's document of objectives and the document of standards [words indistinct]. We have almost signed the Contadora Group's document; in itself, but I can clearly state that if we do not seek the roots of the Central American crisis--mostly the economic crisis--our people will never believe in democracy. [end recording]

Furthermore, referring to the imminent arrival of Salvadorans who will be deported from the United States and the refugees coming from camps in Honduras, the foreign minister said that appropriate measures have been taken. This includes talks with UNHCR representatives and the U.S. Government.

CASANOVA URGES SUNTINY IN SOLDIERS DAY SPEECH

PA090250 San Salvador Radio Occidental in Spanish 1400 GMT 7 May 87

[Speech by General Carlos Eugenio Vidales Casanova, Salvadoran defense and public security minister, on Soldiers' Day, in San Salvador on 7 May--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency, Mr. President of the Republic and General Commander of the Armed Forces; Mr. President of the Legislative Assembly; Mr. Vice President of the Republic; Messrs. Ambassadors and Military Attaches; Reverend Msgr. Jose Eduardo Alvarez, former military chaplain; special guests, former directors of the military school; graduating cadets of the class of 1987; comrades in arms; members of the press: [passage omitted]

I am convinced that national unity is the key to achieve the peace, well-being, development, and prosperity the Salvadoran people urgently need. In times of crisis, the commitment to find ways to make peaceful coexistence possible must emerge. During those moments, all of us must make a sacrifice to find consensus on points of common interest. Today, we must find ways to face future conflicts through unity. In sum, we must establish true justice for all Salvadorans. We cannot delay any longer; we must forge national unity at once. The kind of war we are waging is not won only with weapons and the courage of men in uniform. Our sacrifice must be buttressed by the work, intelligence, and efforts of all our fellow citizens. Many Salvadorans are aware of the historic moment our fatherland is experiencing and have given us their complete support. They have become one in the common fellowship of ideals. However, the attrition of and sterile discussions by many others, who are also our friends, are delaying our progress, confusing public opinion, and hampering understanding.

The Armed Forces share the convictions and yearnings of all sectors of society that are part of it. The Armed Forces' potential for growth and development is in the people. This fact breathes life into the Armed Forces within the appropriate historical perspective and clearly defines their profile in the horizon of our fatherland. However, there is the permanent aggression of groups moved by their petty interests. They seek to impose a climate of chaos and anarchy through their total disregard for the law. They do so to achieve their unpatriotic objectives. With their appeals for unity, the Armed Forces aim to rouse some sectors of society from the slumber of their suicidal attitude, to make them aware of the grave problems threatening the existence of our nation, and to prod them to form part of a responsible unification effort. Our Armed Forces are often unfairly criticized and are condemned or subject to pressures when they must face the unavoidable task of defending all Salvadorans, in compliance with the Armed Forces constitutional mandate. Some who are aware of the seriousness of the crisis the country is experiencing have unsuccessfully tried to divide us. Our response was that we are more united than ever. We are more professional. We are morally and materially better armed. We have the support of our people. We are facing and overcoming obstacles with determination, calmness, unified organization, discipline, and valor.

Unfortunately, there are some interest groups that forget that we must fulfill our constitutional duties and want us to be solely in charge of the war and repression, although this may be (illegal). They forget that our soldiers shed sweat, tears, and blood throughout the country so that all sectors may conduct their political and economic activities in normal conditions. Others have tried to isolate us from our people. They ignore or pretend to ignore that, as I said before, the Armed Forces represent the backbone of this country, and the most important seed of national unity because they comprise all social classes of the people.

Those who know the history of our fatherland will see that our people's pride in our civilian and military traditions is growing stronger. The fusion of our Armed Forces with the people is precisely what will lead us to victory over the forces of evil, and will bring peace to our beloved fatherland. Let no one doubt that our Armed Forces will achieve victory. We have the courage to do so. We are heartened by the support we receive. We are driven by valor that is enriched and reinforced with your allegiance and the support of all Salvadoran people. We will not lose faith in this struggle. We know that this nation is invincible and that every day it reinvigorates its spirit and yearning to live in democracy and liberty. [passage omitted]

GUATEMALACEREZO COMMENTS ON REQUEST FOR AID FROM U.S.

PA1120111 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 99 May 877 pp 44

[Text] Commenting on the news about his alleged request for weapons [to the United States], Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo said that the Guatemalan Army, which is one of the strongest in Central America, receives annual aid of 55 million quetzales from the United States, which seems absurd. He believes that such aid should be increased, but in the medical area, which would allow us to provide attention to the people in the countryside, and particularly to the soldiers.

Recently, the defense ministers said that during his trip to Washington next week President Cerezo will request nonlethal military aid. Cerezo said that the aid will consist of spare parts for helicopters, trucks, and medical equipment. We are not requesting weapons or other types of lethal weapons, he said.

ECONOMY MINISTER DISCUSSES CUBAN TRADE POSSIBILITY

PA119300 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 May 877

[Text] The Governments of Guatemala and Cuba are studying the possibility of establishing trade relations covering a variety of products, according to the Minister of Economy Elizardo Sosa Lopez when referring to a meeting he had with Cuban President Fidel Castro. The economy minister said that on the occasion of the Group of 77 meeting that took place in Havana in the last week in April, which he attended, he held preliminary talks relating to establishing trade relations.

MEXICAN PROGRAMMING SECRETARY ARRIVES 4 MAY

FLO520099 Mexico City NOTIMEK in Spanish 02200 GMT 5 May 877

[Text] Guatemala, 4 May, (NOTIMEK) — Mexican Programming and Budget Secretary Carlos Salinas de Gortari arrived in Guatemala City today on a visit to strengthen the budget agreements signed by Guatemala and Mexico last July. The Mexican official will hold working meetings with Guatemalan authorities during which they will discuss Mexico's expertise in budget distribution, planning, and decentralization. Salinas de Gortari will meet with Guatemalan Economic Planning Minister Hermes Marroquin, Urban and Rural Development Minister Renee de Leon Schlatter, and Foreign Minister Mario Quinones Amezcute.

Upon his arrival, Salinas de Gortari said that in addition to the agreements already signed, they will discuss the possibility of continuing visits between Mexico and Guatemala to strengthen bilateral relations and study budget management in both nations. He also said he will meet with Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, to whom he will present a letter from Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. Also included in his work agenda in Guatemala is a lecture on the national planning system: The Mexican Experience.

HONDURASAZCONA ON NEW ORLEANS MEETING, CABINET SHUFFLE

PA122533 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 11300 GMT 11 May 87

[Report on interview with Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyos by reporter Juan Bosco Campos from Comayagua; passages within quotation marks are recorded Azcona remarks]

[Excerpts] President Jose Azcona Hoyos and his cabinet traveled this weekend to El Rosario and Agua Salada in Comayagua Department to dedicate 100 electrical systems in 100 communities. The cost of the new systems is 200,000 lempiras. [passage omitted] We interviewed President Jose Azcona Hoyos. [passage omitted]

In regard to his trip to Israel, he said:

"I am not [as heard] going to Europe. I am merely going to make a stopover in Amsterdam, and from there I will go to Israel. My trip is really only to Israel!"

Concerning the presidents' meeting in New Orleans, Honduras has decided that it is not advisable to attend the meeting. Here is what the president said:

"I sent a note yesterday explaining why I thought it was not at all advisable that the Central American presidents meet prior to the Esquipulas summit. I think a meeting would hinder possibilities of signing an agreement in Esquipulas. Therefore, I think this meeting is not advisable at this time, and other Central American presidents also feel this way."

In regard to economic issues, President Jose Azcona Hoyos reported that we are improving in this area and that we will register an increase in 1987, despite the drop in coffee prices and the Rosario Mining Company situation.

"Last year was a very good year regarding the economy. Last year our economy grew, the lempira was strengthened, our fiscal deficit was well below our fiscal deficit [as heard; Azcona hesitates]... that is, our fiscal deficit as compared to our gross national product was less than 22 points when compared to 1985. [sentence as heard] This increased our reserves. All in all, it was a good year regarding the economy. We have our lempira [words indistinct]. We all know that our economy has always been weak. This year, despite the drop in coffee prices and the fact that the Rosario [Mining Company] has left, we think this will be a good year and that our economy will grow."

Honduran listeners, one of the most important questions right now is: Will the cabinet be reorganized this week? There have been many rumors about changes in the Education Ministry, the Communications Ministry, and others. President Azcona made the following exclusive statement to HRNN [Voz de Honduras Network]:

"Look there has been a great deal of speculation, and it is said that some ministers have been replaced. Let me tell you something: In the first place, the ministers of this cabinet are honest people. That is the first qualification an official must have, he must be honest. A second qualification is that he be a hard-working person. They are hard-working men, and they are also very qualified. In Honduras, we are accustomed to being impressed with resumes."

Any person who has as large a resume, who has been to all [as heard] the universities off the world, is the only person who has a right to a government position. I do not share that idea. We must have qualified persons, trained persons. However, it is also necessary to be devoted, intelligent, and creative. Sometimes, a person having many master's degrees does not have these qualifications. I have seen that time and again. For example, the economy minister is not an economist. However, there are many economists in the Economy Ministry who are doing the technical work. But I dare say that the economy minister is one of the best economy ministers this country has had. He gives evidence off this. He is very creative, loyal, intelligent, serious, and hardworking.

"Regarding the [word indistinct] minister -- he is an extraordinary minister. Most off the ministers are like that. At the beginning there was some speculation, perhaps there were some persons who wanted to be ministers and were not appointed, and then they started the rumors. The truth off the matter is that the cabinet is working well. "If there are many problems, they are very low level ones."

For international relations with the USSR, President Azcona Hoyos said:

"I think that situation is regrettable. Perhaps, the United States will amend this law when it sees the tremendous damage it will do to Latin America. I tell you, Honduras will not be affected very much. For example, there are about 60,000 Hondurans living in New Orleans. I think that about 90 percent off them have their documents in order." [response as heard]

President Azcona emphasized that the United States has always been an ally off Honduras. With the USSR, the main factor to be considered is that relations will be strictly trade relations. The Honduran president concluded this interview with special greetings to Honduran mothers, promising to be in Comayagua next week to dedicate the Piedras Azules-Comayagua pavement project and the new Santa Teresa Hospital. We thank the president for his statements to HRNV.

Discuss Israel Visit

PA062034 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 66 May 877

[Text] It was confirmed today that President Azcona will make a 22 week trip to the Middle East beginning on 24 May. In his absence, Presidential Designate Jose Pineda Gomez will again serve. The trip is a courtesy visit to Israel.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] On this occasion will you discuss the sale off arms and airplanes? What is the objective off the trip?

[Azcona] Those are matters that strictly pertain to the Armed Forces. The only thing I can say is that during this visit to Israel, I will be accompanied by General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, commander in chief off the Armed Forces, and Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras. Gen Regalado will have the option off carrying out negotiations off this type if the opportunity arises. I must say that my visit to Israel is strictly a courtesy visit.

[Reporter] Itt iss saidd thatt aa number off changess aree aboutt too takee placee within your cabinet. Iss thiss true??

[Azcona] Thee factt iss thatt theree hass beenn aa greatt deail off speculationn onn thee partt off thee mediaa aboutt cabinett changess. However, Ii can categoricallly statee thatt Ii havee nott madee aa formall decisionn regardingg highh leveell changess. Ii believee thatt changess aree healthyy andd thatt theree iss stilltineetoo carryoutt somee restructurings iff neededd, keepingg thee country'ss bestt interestss inn mindd. Undoubtedly, theree mayy bee changess att thee ministries wheree theree havee beenn differencess betweenn officials orr ministtry directors, becausee theese differencess doo nott doo thee administrationn andd governmentt ledd by mee anny goodd.

[Reporter] Forre example, thee Educationn Ministry??

[Azcona] Yess, thatt iss an example. Althoughh subjeett too officiall confirmationn, withinn thee nextt feww hourss Deputy Minister Cécilio Silva mayy bee transferrredd, ass hee hass initiatedd aa publicc controversyy withh Educationn Minister Elisaa Villée deé Martínez, andd theese activities doo nott doo thiss governmentt anny goodd. [end recording]

AZCONA ASKS CONGRESS TO DECIDE ON VOA REQUEST

PA08044 Panama City ACAN inn Spanish h0155 GMT 88 May 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 77 May (ACAN-EEEE) --- Thee Honduran Congress will soon studyy aa requestt too alloww thee installationn inn Honduras off aa powerfull repeattng stationn off thee USS. radio stationn "Voice off America" (VOA). VOA submittedd its requestt too thee Honduran Governmentt, butt Presidentt Josee Azcona Hoyo, remittedd itt too Congress together withh aa billl forr its authorizationn.

Thee billl wouldd grantt permissionn forr thee USS. Governmentt too retransmitt VOA'ss informationn andd culturall programs from Honduras. Itt wouldd alsoo alloww VOA too usee 1122 hectareess off landd too installl its transmitters, antennass andd associatedd structures necessaryy forr radioo broadcasting activities.

Thee billl states thatt thee radioo stationn will bee subjeett too Honduran laws, butt thatt itt will bee managedd by USS. citizens, whoo will alsoo bee inn chargee off thee installationn, constructionn, administrationn, operationn, andd maintenance off thiss stationn.

Thee Honduran Constitutionn prohibitts thee managementt off communications mediaa by foreigners, reservng thee rightt forr Hondurans by birth andd thee childrenn off Honduran parents.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR TRADE OFFICIAL

PA121500 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO inn Spanish h99 May 87 pp44

[Text] Tegucigalpa --- Jaime Nájarro Elvir, executive director off economic integration, saidd yesterday thatt aa Soviett tradee delegates offeredd 222 lines off products andd capitall goods --- with veryy favorablee financiaall terms --- too Honduran businessmen.

The Honduran Economy Ministry official accompanied Yuriy Visibusev, Soviet commercial counselor for Central America and the Caribbean [title as published], to all his meetings with government officials and private enterprise directors.

Visibusev had said that he would return to Costa Rica on Thursday, the same day he arrived here. However, it was confirmed that the Moscow official will return to Costa Rica today, where he has his headquarters.

During his stay in Tegucigalpa, Visibusev paid a courtesy visit on Acting Foreign Minister Guillermo Cáceres Pineda. He also talked with Juan Fernando López, minister of communications, public works, and transportation (SECOPT).

Visibusev held "exploratory talks" with Minister López about the possible purchase of Soviet trolleybuses for urban transportation in San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa, as well as locomotives for the country's northern regions.

Nájaro Elvir said that during that meeting, López and Visibusev also discussed the Soviet Union's willingness to negotiate a 10-year credit line, with a 1-year grace period and a 44 percent interest rate.

Nájaro said that the Soviet counselor was very interested in coffee, because of increasing demand for it in the USSR. However, the USSR is not a member of the International Coffee Organization (OIC).

According to Nájaro, this could be an excellent relationship for Honduras, because it would be able to place its surplus coffee once the OIC reestablishes the quota system.

Visibusev talked to Osmani Múro, president of the Honduran Coffee Export Association, on the possibility of buying coffee.

Nájaro commented that transportation will not be a problem for the establishment of trade relations, because approximately once a month, a Soviet ship arrives in the Caribbean.

In a meeting with private sector representatives, Visibusev presented a list of 222 lines of Soviet exports that could be of interest for Honduras.

The list includes: tractors and agricultural machinery; cars and trucks; trolleybuses; industrial, food, and textile machinery; diggers; locomotives and railroad equipment; construction machinery (cranes, rock crushers), and energy-related materials, including transformers, pipelines, and insulators.

The list also includes: electrical power plants, compressors, pumps, lathes, laboratory equipment, medical devices, merchandise for the medical industry, fertilizers, glass for construction, tires, asbestos, merchandise for the chemical industry, and science, art, and economy books.

At the end of the meetings, the Honduran Government and businessmen decided to continue the talks with the Soviet counselor to complete the preliminary talks on specific payment terms.

Businessman Comments on Ties

PA1201177 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 11300 GMT 11 May 87

[By Nery Arteaga]

[Text] AA commission of Honduran congressmen could travel to the Soviet Union in the next few days to make arrangements for future negotiations in that country. In anticipation of this trip, however, a Soviet negotiator has arrived in Honduras with the intention of making both cash and barter purchases. Paul Vineili is a Honduran businessman. We asked him his view of this future Honduras-Soviet Union relationship.

[Beginning recording] [Vineili] This government's policy of trying to find a market for our surplus -- the surplus that the United States, Western Europe, and Asia could purchase from us -- is a correct one. It is correct to sell this merchandise to any country that wants to buy it.

[Arteaga] Do you not fear this kind of relationship?

[Vineili] No. The world is like that. We live on a minuscule speck off dirt in the universe, a speck called Earth. Consequently, we should all get along with each other on this planet.

[Arteaga] Mr Vineili, do you think it is good for Honduras to have relations with all countries?

[Vineili] Definitely. I advocate relations with all countries, regardless of the political philosophy that each country adopts.

[Arteaga] It has been said that the Soviet Union does not need grain from this region of the world, that it could get it elsewhere, and that the country is only interested in trying to indoctrinate others or selling a political ideology. Do you agree with this?

[Vineili] Basically, a grain surplus only exists in the Western Hemisphere, from Argentina to Canada. So far as I know, no grain surplus exists anywhere else. Consequently, if grain is not purchased from the United States, Argentina, Uruguay, or Canada, it must be purchased from some other area country. Fundamentally, however, it is the Western Hemisphere that has the surplus grain that not only the Soviet Union, but also India, Japan, and a large number of other countries in Asia and Europe require.

[Arteaga] Mr Vineili, could this possible Honduras-Soviet Union relationship make relations with the United States difficult?

[Vineili] I do not think so. So far, we have only considered trade, not political or ideological alliances or relations of any other nature. Politics is one thing. Ideologies or democracy are to be rejected or accepted by each country. I think this is the position of our government. This country's government is democratic, but this does not detract from its right to sell surplus production to whatever country it desires.

[Arteaga] Mr Vineili, according to the Central Bank president, the country's economic situation is good and our currency is not going to be devalued. Political sectors, however, keep insisting on a devaluation.

[Vineili] I think the situation is not exactly marvelous, as was said, because exports suffered last year due to the drop in coffee prices and the elimination of metal exports. In addition, there have been other factors that concern us, such as the increase in oil prices. Nevertheless, so long as the United States continues to lend a hand to this country, so that we can at least partially close the gap in our balance of payments, I do not think it necessary or logical to consider a devaluation.

[Arteaga] Then it cannot be said at the time if... [changes thought] Then it depends on the United States?

[Vineili] Not exactly on the United States. It depends basically on this country, but also on the efforts made in the economic field, and on the support of the U.S. and international organizations. We have also been aided by the EEC. This assistance has provided stability for us. For this reason, I do not think it necessary to take other measures in the country's exchange system.

[Arteaga] You have said, however, that the situation is not marvelous.

[Vineili] It is not marvelous because we have suffered since last year. The situation, nevertheless, is not so difficult that we have to worry about it to the extent some have indicated. Some have said we should take drastic measures regarding the monetary system. I still believe such measures cannot be justified at present. [end recording]

Commentary on Trade 'Milestones'

PA082206 Tegucigalpa Cadenas Audio Video in Spanish 11300 GMT 88 May 87

[Commentary by Rodrigo Wong Atevaló]

[Excerpts] The presence of Soviet envoy Yuriy Visouslov as a result of the invitation extended by members of the Honduran Embassy in Costa Rica is a milestone in Honduran history because no one thought that Honduras, invoking the broad relations that should exist in trade, would initiate trade relations with the Soviet Union.

To a certain extent, we think the past policy has been based on badly founded conservatism in Honduras. As Mr Visouslov stated, the Soviet Union is a nation interested in establishing trade relations with all countries. As a small producer nation, Honduras should have maintained an interest in trading with all the world's nations, and not just with the United States. The United States has been the traditional market for Honduran products. We have had the best markets for our products in various U.S. cities. However, because there is no international demand for those products, Honduras is subject to the whims and fluctuations of the U.S. market. [passage omitted]

We understand that the unanimous position of the business sector, the Chamber of Commerce, and the National Association of Industrialists is that a country such as Honduras needs to expand its trade relations to sell more easily its few exports. Coffee, bananas, and cotton are products that are desired in various European markets. They are some of the few products that we can permanently produce. Therefore, our trade objectives should be to sell them to whomever gives us the best price.

However, one must not be too optimistic regarding the opening of trade relations with the Soviet Union. First of all, we have to see whether we can produce enough to satisfy Soviet needs, because they purchase with quotas. They will not buy on a small scale; they will buy in the amounts that will satisfy their trade needs. If Honduras is able to satisfy such a demand, I do not think the country should establish any limits on this new trade relationship.

We have been impressed by the reaction from the Honduran governmental, industrial, and business sectors. There has been receptiveness from the moment that Congress President Carlos Montoya hinted that we could or should have trade relations with the socialist countries. As soon as he made the statements -- which have turned out to be politically beneficial for the president of Congress -- the entire government and the business, commercial, and industrial sectors have agreed with the opening of such trade relations. We are thus beginning a truly historical phase, just as Costa Rica did a few years ago when it established the first Soviet diplomatic mission in that country. [passage omitted]

The United States sells its surplus agricultural products to the Soviet Union without any hesitation even though they are both huge competitors for world hegemony. So why should not we, the countries that produce just barely enough to feed ourselves, sell to whomever pays the highest prices when we have a surplus? Why should we not have the option to offer our products to whomever offers the best, no matter if it is the Soviet Union, Brazil, Argentina, Yugoslavia, or even the United States? Our goal from now on must be to sell to whomever pays the best price. If we only earmark our production for export to the United States -- even though the prices there might not be the most favorable -- we feel the promotion of exports will be useless. The push for more exports should have the goal of selling to whomever pays the best price. That is why we think it is opportune to highlight today what we consider it to be a new step in trade with those countries with which we have not traditionally had any relations.

NICARAGUA

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES MONTHLY COMMUNIQUE

PA070408Mánagua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 May 877

[Communique issued by the Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Ministry of Defense in Managua 5 May]

[Text] The Ministry of Defense reports the following:

11. From 5 April to 5 May 1987, EPSS troops inflicted heavy blows on the mercenary Somozaist bands. The EPSS had strong support from the State Security agencies.

The results of over 323 military actions are as follows: The mercenaries sustained 8577 casualties, including 7233 dead and many captured. Military operations took place in San Jose de Bocay, Asturias, San Rafael del Norte, and Pantasma, in Jinotega Department; Rio Blanco, Wacala, and Puerto Viejo, in Matagalpa Department; Mueydelos Builes, La Bata, Tortugero, and El Almendro, in Chontales and Rio San Juan Departments respectively; (final), San Juan del Rio C6co in Nueva Segovia Department.

22. During this period, our forces sustained 1093 dead in our regular reservist, militia, and MINUT (Interior Ministry) forces. Also, our troops recovered a huge amount of war matériel, explosives, hundreds of rifles of many kinds, machineguns, rocket launchers, grenade launchers, mortars, grenades, and thousands of AK rifle cartridges. Hundreds of (walkie talkies), detonators, mines, and other criminal artifacts were recovered from the nine annihilated terrorists in charge of blowing up tension towers.

44. [number as heard] The mercenary Somocist forces conducted 422 operations within the framework of their terrorist policy against civilians and our country's economy. Compared with the 233 operations conducted in the previous period, this reveals an increase of operations. This shows the criminal nature of the counterrevolutionaries' actions because they are unable to hit EPSS military objectives. Instead, they concentrate on sabotaging electricity lines, ambushing private vehicles, attacking cooperatives and settlements, murdering foreign volunteers, and kidnapping peasants. In this regard, Regions 55 and 66 have been the most affected. As a result of this situation, 233 civilians were killed, 200 injured, and 699 men, women, and children kidnapped.

The worst criminal actions were the following: On 11 April, four civilians were kidnapped, and one truck and one tractor were burned in the (Las Minas) sector. On 4 April, counterrevolutionaries intercepted the (Carlos Menos) and (Edgar Nari) fishing vessels northeast of Corinto Port, Chinandega Department. Also, 200 peasants were kidnapped in Pedernall Brook, in Chinandega Department. On 77 April, counterrevolutionaries ambushed a private vehicle in [name indistinct] in Chontales Department. On 99 April, the (Patrio Grande) settlement was attacked in Madriz Department. As a result, one civilian was killed and another injured. On 111 April, two cooperatives were attacked in Nueva Guinea sector. On 88 April, vehicles were ambushed in the Quebrada Grande sector, Jinotega Department, and 100 civilians were killed. On 222 April, the La Victoria cooperative was attacked in Boaco Department. Three civilians were killed, five injured, and two are missing. Also, 199 houses were burned, and a tractor was destroyed. Also on that day, 455 peasants were kidnapped in [name indistinct], in Matagalpa Department. On 255 April, a UPEE [State Production Unit] in Guacastec, Matagalpa Department, was attacked, two civilians were killed, and two were injured. That same day, four trucks of the MICONSS [Construction Ministry] were ambushed in Veracruz sector, in Nueva Segovia Department. The vehicles were destroyed. On 288 April, UUS volunteer Benjamin Linder was murdered in the San Jose de Bocay sector, Jinotega Department. Likewise, 21 electricity towers and 22 telephone posts were destroyed in Esteli, Nueva Segovia, Rio San Juan, and Chontales Departments. On 299 April, counterrevolutionaries sabotaged and blew a hole in the (Inama) Bridge, on the Santo Tomas Road, in La Libertad, in Chontales Department.

55. The UUS Government military presence in Central America and the Caribbean area continues. Moreover, a considerable increase in the UUS military presence is expected during the first week of May, when the second phase of the "Solid Shield" military maneuvers will begin.

Some 100,000 men will be directly or indirectly involved in these maneuvers, which will include the landing in Puerto Castilla, La Atlántida Department, Honduras, of a Marine regiment from the 2d Infantry Division and two paratrooper battalions from the 82d Airborne Division of the U.S. Armed Forces.

At the same time, the "General Vicente Tosta" military maneuvers continue in Honduran Territory, through the joint U.S.-Honduran exercise "Pegasus 87" with the participation of 8700 U.S. soldiers from the U.S. Air Force, and A-10 Thunderbolt, AC-130, and OA-37 planes. In addition, the "Tasca 87" exercise was conducted at the border with Nicaragua, in which 4,100 U.S. soldiers participated under the direction of General John Galvin, chief of the U.S. Southern Command.

66. The U.S. Air Force conducted nine surveillance flights over our territory using RC-135, U-2, and S-130 planes from the Strategic Air Command, which is an increase compared to the six flights in the preceding month.

The U.S. Navy continues its observation, exploration, and vigilance of our country through the constant presence off the Pacific coast of the ships (Farr 24) [words indistinct], in addition to the permanent presence of three or four navy units off the Pacific coast. Furthermore, several types of planes coming from neighboring countries have conducted some 400 flights for exploration purposes and to provide aerial support to the Somoza mercenary forces.

77. As part of the support provided by the Honduran Army soldiers to the mercenary forces, and in an attitude of provocation against our country, the [Honduran soldiers] carried out nine attacks against our border. The towns in the Departments of Nueva Segovia, Jinotega, and Zelaya Norte were the most affected.

These were the most important actions: On 77 April, Honduran Army soldiers attacked Pilasarma, east of Huapana, in Zelaya Norte with mortar and rifle fire. Also, there were six attacks with mortar fire against the positions of four troops in the northeast of Jalapa, twice on 99 April, on 11, 21, and 23 April and twice on 27 April.

Issued in the city of Managua on 5 May, 1987.

[Signed] Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Defense Ministry.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON NUSS. IDB CONTRIBUTIONS

PA070240 Managua Sistema S and inistat Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Dr. Joaquín Guadalupe, president of the Central Bank and delegate to the IDB government assembly, has criticized U.S. pressure on that multilateral financial organization. On 11 May the United States officially stated its decision to reduce by \$222 million its contribution to the IDB. The contribution would be \$9 billion over the next 4 years. During the governors' assembly held in Miami in March, the United States proposed a contribution of \$25 billion over the next 4 years. The price to be paid? Give the United States the power to veto IDB loans.

[Begin Cúdrarecording] The Latin American countries have rejected the United States' offer, because this implies that the bank will practically lose its status as a multilateral organization which grants financial support to developing countries. It would become a U.S. Government agency. [end recording]

Nicaragua has received no new IDB loans since 1982 due to U.S. pressure, to which the bank's management has succumbed. Dr. Cúdras said. The measure announced by the United States would not affect Nicaragua.

[Begin Cúdrarecording] Nevertheless, this is very important for Nicaragua--as a member of the Latin American countries and an associate of the IDB--because it is necessary to safeguard the principles and nonpolitical status of the multilateral organization which provides financial support to developing countries. [end recording]

BARRICADA: U.S. ENVOYS FILM IPU SECURITY MEASURES

PA021615 Hamburg DPAA in Spanish h18399 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Managua, 1 May (DPA)--Officials of the U.S. Embassy in Managua are filming the security measures taken by the Sandinista government during the 77th IPU Conference, the official newspaper BARRICADA reported today. The Sandinista newspaper states that U.S. Embassy officials move about in vehicles with diplomatic license plates so they cannot be arrested by Nicaraguan authorities.

BARRICADA adds that "the U.S. Embassy films"--which also show the main roads leading to the capital as well as the hotels where approximately 1,000 parliamentary delegates are staying--"are totally unrelated to the work that reporters are freely carrying out at the IPU Conference." The U.S. Embassy officials also have filmed the main streets leading to the Olof Palme Convention Center, located in northern Managua, where the 77th IPU Conference is taking place.

BARRICADA adds that U.S. news media "have confirmed to the public that the CIA is providing information, data, and specifics on the location of civilian targets in Nicaragua to its mercenary forces..."

Nicaragua has created a 500-meter military security cordon around the installations where the IPU Conference is taking place, and the police only allow access to the area to persons accredited at the international event, which includes reporters.

One of approximately 100 foreign reporters who cover the meetings stated that special Interior Ministry forces equipped with machine guns have been deployed around the Olof Palme Convention Center.

Security measures also have been taken at the Augusto César Sandino International Airport which allow only passengers to remain there, given the large number of delegates who are in Managua. Some of those delegates began to return to their respective countries today. Shortly before the inauguration of the 77th IPU Conference--which began its sessions on 27 April--National Police Commander Doris Tijerino reported that approximately 2,000 policemen have been assigned to enforce the security measures and to maintain order.

COMMENTARY ON ARREST OF ALLEGED CIA AGENTS

PA091605 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 CMT 19 May 87

[Note by Nestor Nunez]

[Text] Greetings, friends of Radio Havana Cuba. The arrest of two CIA agents in Havana [word indistinct] the campaign of aggression which the sinister USSR subversive body has directed and implemented against Cuba for almost 300 years. USSR citizen Gladys Olivia Garcia Hernandez, of Cuban origin, and her brother, Nestor Garcia Hernandez, who resides in Havana, participated in espionage activities that included gathering military and economic data and subsequently dispatching it to the United States.

Gladys Olivia had [earlier] left the country, and taking advantage of the opportunity given by Cuba for Cubans abroad to meet with their relatives she traveled to Havana several times to visit her brother, whom she recruited for the CIA. In this way she brought equipment and material provided by the CIA into our country. The equipment was used to gather and transmit information useful to the Yankee intelligence organization. This is a typical case of using humanitarian measures for illegal and subversive ends, which is a general CIA method.

However, this incident is no more than another episode in a chain that has lasted for about 300 years. On 22 February 1959, a month after the Batista dictatorship had been overthrown, an USSR citizen arrived in Cuba in a small plane to carry out an attack against our revolutionary leader. At that time, the CIA set up a special Cuban center through which it organized infiltrations, sabotage missions, and a chain of attacks, 200 of which were directed against Fidel Castro. All those attacks were thwarted by the Cuban security organizations.

The invasion of Playa Giron in April 1961, the increase in the number of mercenary bands in the Escambray Sierra -- who were defeated in 1964-65 -- the blowing up of a Cuban commercial plane flying over the coast of Barbados in 1976, the murder of Cuban diplomat Felix Garcia in New York, the attack on the Cuban Embassy in Portugal in April 1976, which took the life of two officials, and the use of Western diplomats for destabilizing actions are some episodes blamed on the CIA. This new incident proves that the security measures taken by Cuba vis-a-vis its nearby enemy are justified, and it shows the stamp of those who plot the foreign policy of an aggressive and thoughtless government in Washington.

PRESIDENT OF MOZAMBICAN PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ARRIVES

FE072334 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 CMT 17 May 87

[Text] Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and president of the National Mozambican People's Assembly, arrived in Havana this afternoon at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee. He was received at the airport by Jorge Risquet, member of the PCC Politburo.

[Begin Dos Santos recording in vernacular with consecutive Spanish translation] We bring the Cuban people, and especially Comrade President Fidel Castro, a message of friendship from Comrade Joaquim Chissano. [end recording] We also come to hold talks with comrades from the PCCC and the state because, he stressed, I believe Cuban and Mozambican cooperation will benefit our mutual development. In reference to the recent elections for whites only in South Africa, the Mozambican leader said these were nothing more than a farce to try to make apartheid more attractive, but not even the South African whites believe this.

Visits Isle of Youth

FE120057 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Marcelino dos Santos, president of the Mozambican People's Assembly and member of the Frelimo party Politburo, and a delegation accompanying him are visiting the Isle of Youth. The African leader was welcomed at the Isle of Youth airport by Miguel Alvarez Sainz [as heard], president of the Municipal Assembly of the People's Government, and a group representing the over 2,000 Mozambican students who live in that area. Later, Dos Santos and the delegation visited the 28 of January [de Enero] basic secondary rural school where the 500 Mozambican students who attend that school gave him a beautiful welcome.

Holds Talks with Risquet

FE090050 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 May 87

[By Gisela Bet]

[Text] This afternoon, Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo and president of the Mozambican People's Assembly visited the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP]. Dos Santos held talks this morning with Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo. The dialogue between the two leaders was characterized by frank comprehension and identification of matters related to their respective countries. At ANPP Headquarters, Dos Santos and his companions were met by Severo Aguirre del Cristo, ANPP vice president. The parliamentary representatives learned of the tasks and functions of the ANPP deputies and local organizations.

SIMPSON-RODINO LAW EXPRESSES U.S. DISCRIMINATION

PA121044 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 May 87

["Topics" feature with commentators Amalia Sanmartin, Nestor Nunez, and Maria de los Angeles Garcia]

[Text] [Nunez] I would like to begin by stating that the Simpson-Rodino Law which went into effect in the United States on Tuesday is in my view part of the traditional U.S. economic aggression against the Latin American peoples.

It means that approximately six million people who have no documents and who have been working without great obstacles will be expelled from the United States. It seems to me that this is not only a political and economic action. It also sees it as an opportunistic action by the United States because we must bear in mind that most of the USSR population is comprised of immigrants. We must remember the waves of immigrants. We must remember the waves of Europeans -- Italians, Irish, British, etc. -- who arrived to form the United States through the violent elimination of the native population. It is a nation of immigrants. It is a country formed by people who were not born in this part of the world. They gradually arrived, even in recent times. Nevertheless, it was not until now that, as a result of the USSR economic situation, this decision was adopted. It will deeply affect the estimated 66 to 100 million people without legal documents in the United States.

[Garcia] Many institutions say that the figure is much higher. Some say that 122 million people illegally live in the United States.

[Sanmartin] I would like to add, Nestor, that immigration policy has always been encouraged by the United States because it was advisable for its interests. Now, because of its domestic situation, it is literally getting rid of the immigrants. It encouraged that policy for many years and now it is moving in the opposite direction. There was something that I was concerned about some days ago and it was the number... [changes thought] well, we are not going to talk about the Mexicans [words indistinct] specifically about the Mexicans. I wanted to refer to Central America because, for example, it is believed that there are 600,000 Salvadorans in the United States. Recently, when President Duarte thought that the illegal aliens were going to massively return to El Salvador, he asked Reagan to give them preferential treatment. This is logical. Everyone knows that President Duarte is a friend of the United States. However, the United States has not borne in mind this friendship with regard to the problem of the illegal immigrants, and it is now deporting them. In view of El Salvador's desperate situation over this, Foreign Minister Acevedo Peraltas even gave an alternative, saying that those illegal Salvadoran immigrants be transferred to other countries; in other words, to Bolivia, Argentina, Paraguay, or Mexico. This would bring one more problem to Mexico. Acevedo Peraltas himself said that the return of the illegal immigrants will bring more poverty to El Salvador because of their massive arrival.

[Garcia] A similar request has been made by the Guatemalan Government.

[Sanmartin] Yes, of course. In addition, Acevedo Peraltas told the illegal immigrants: Do not return to El Salvador. How absurd! If the United States is throwing them out of its territory, then the Salvadorans have to go to their country of origin. This means that the outlook for Central America is chaotic because its economic crisis is terrible, and now with this huge flood of immigrants the situation will get even worse.

[Nunez] Before ending this discussion on Central America, I would like to bring up another fact. It is estimated that approximately six million will have to leave the United States. Half of these are Mexicans and 25 percent are people who come from the Central American countries, as Amalia was pointing out. From this you get an idea of the huge number of people who will return or will try to return to their countries. They are obliged to return to their countries. I also wanted to point out something before we discuss the Mexicans. I think Maria de los Angeles wants to give us some data in that regard. I want to mention the fact that you were pointing out, Amalia. For many years the United States has been encouraging illegal entry into that country. One has to think what it means for a citizen of an underdeveloped country to be constantly seeing on television and on the big billboards in the cities and hearing on the radio the alleged benefits of the USSR way of life, the opportunities that there are in the United States, and the level of consumption that exists in the United States. Logically, all of that propaganda creates a desire to try one's luck in that country, which appears to be the mecca of wealth.

[Sanmartino] However, they do not find any of that.

[Garcia] That is correct. To all that is added the critical situations in their countries which are also the result of Washington's protectionism and economic pressures.

[Nunez] Exactly. What argument can the United States make if it is the one that has encouraged — through its propaganda and the exploitation of our people you mentioned — the immigration of people to that alleged mecca in search of opportunities they do not find in their own countries.

[Sanmartino] After all, it is a very cruel policy because the illegal immigrants will now return to their countries and they will find unemployment, a lack of housing, and a critical situation which the United States has also fomented.

[Garcia] More than cruel, it is opportunistic, Amalia, because until now, as was mentioned in one of our studies in which we recently reviewed the application of the law, Mexican-US, labor union organizations have said that illegal immigrants in the United States are engaged in economic activities valued at \$23 billion annually. Now it turns out that these illegal immigrants are a problem for the USSR authorities.

[Nunez] Now I would like to talk about the Mexican issue, because I believe Mexico is the country most adversely affected by this law. It is estimated that there are more than 33 million Mexicans who will have to return to their country. Moreover, inasmuch as Mexico shares a 3,000-km border with the United States, all those non-Mexican illegal immigrants who are forced to return to their countries, must cross this border. Observers have said that the Mexico-US border will become very chaotic, because many of these people will not return to their countries; instead, they will remain in Mexico, waiting for an opportunity to return to the United States.

II believe it is essentially an anti-Mexican law, because it is widely known that Washington is displeased with Mexico's independent foreign policy, especially its regional policy, in which it defends the self-determination of peoples, as in the case of Nicaragua and Cuba. Mexico was the only country that did not break relations with Cuba when the rest of the continent did so, after receiving orders from the United States. I believe this law has an air of vengeance with regard to Mexico.

[García] I would also like to add, Nestor, that the Simpson-Rodino Law will also create great difficulties for Mexican authorities because the return of 33 million people will worsen the unemployment problem in the country.

[Sanmartín] I forgot to talk about the problems of the Salvadoran people who have gone to the United States. There are some who have political problems. The fact that all illegal immigrants will be returned to their countries means that some of them may be killed. Of course, this is not accounted for in the Simpson-Rodino Law. The United States is not concerned about this. The law will bring serious problems for Central America. The Dominican Republic and Guatemala have protested the law. All Central America and the Caribbean will be adversely affected by this law.

[Núñez] I would like to end the program by mentioning something I have heard in recent days and which summarizes what the Simpson-Rodino Law means for us. It says that the Simpson-Rodino Law is a new expression of the discrimination that Washington practices against our nations and is also a White House weapon to blackmail the countries that maintain an independent foreign policy in opposition to the one practiced by Washington. I believe this is the conclusion one can draw from this program if you agree with me. [Sanmartín and García] We certainly agree.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. WAR ON DRUG TRAFFICKING

PA0718400 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 66 May 877

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Although his objectives are often suspect, the U.S. President likes campaigns. No one doubts that. One of the campaigns he has engaged in with greater emphasis in recent years is the so-called war on drugs. With Ronald Reagan leading and all the officials of his administration following, the campaign is bent on blaming Latin American countries for the drug traffic. However, the growing view in these countries is that the problem is being wrongly addressed. We must not forget that this was a pretext for the United States to send troops to Bolivia in an attempt to combat a business that begins and ends in the United States. That nation, with over 200 million drug addicts, is the chief consumer of narcotics in the world and has generated an annual market of approximately \$500 billion. This figure is higher than the total Latin American foreign debt estimated at approximately \$400 billion. The simple fact that the drug consumers are in the United States leads to the conclusion that the drug traffic begins, grows, and ends in that country.

Let us go step by step. The Somoziist mercenaries, who are President Reagan's protégés and whom he has labeled freedom fighters, constitute the best and clearest example of the phoniness of the so-called war on drug trafficking. It has been amply proven that these alleged fighters are really drug traffickers. To combat the legitimate government of Nicaragua, they have brought drugs into the United States. THE NEW YORK TIMES disclosed this in January, 22 months after the Irangate scandal broke out. The USSR media based their charges on statements by drug traffickers arrested in Miami. They implicated counterrevolutionary chieftains Alfonso Robledo and Adolfo Calero in this business. They went further than that and said that USSR authorities allowed this dirty business to go on.

The drug traffic, as collateral result of the never-ending Irangate scandal, augmented the discrediting of the Somoziist guardsmen. However, it also boomeranged on USSR propaganda which is irresponsibly trying to blame Latin American nations --- Cuba and Nicaragua included --- for fomenting the drug trade. We insist that the war against Nicaragua is partly financed by the business the hoodlums are conducting with drugs. Colonel Oliver North's network is greatly involved in this.

The USSR Administration's attempt to implicate Cuba and Nicaragua in this business is nothing new. A single example suffices to deny the accusations: 600 percent of the ships carrying drugs seized by the Cuban Government had sailed from the United States. Moreover, 101 out of 328 drug traffickers arrested by Havana from 1970 to 1986, were USSR citizens. Therefore, the USSR propaganda is phony, and so is the war against drug trafficking. However, Cuban President Fidel Castro's statement proves to be remarkably accurate. Castro said the United States should pay an indemnity to Latin American countries for the damage USSR drug addiction inflicts on them.

COMMENTARY ON PRO-USSR COSTA RICAN POLICY

PA100401 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 May 87

["Our America" commentary, read by Norberto Hernández]

[Text] Costa Rican President Oscar Arias has completed his first year in office with a terrible economic crisis --- regarded as the worst one since 1980 --- and a foreign policy that, under the guise of independence, plays the subtle game of supporting USSR interests. Perhaps very few Costa Ricans remember that when this lawyer --- with a PhD in political science from the British University of Essex --- was elected President of Costa Rica, his party's slogan was: To build the road to the future. In this first year, the construction of that road seems to have been cut short, at least in economic aspects.

The declared incapacity to pay the foreign debt --- of over \$4 billion --- keeps this Central American country in a distressing situation. As a result, the specter of poverty and unemployment is bringing its share of turmoil to Costa Rican daily life, especially to the poor.

With resignation, President Arias said that the country's development depends on a triumph in the difficult struggle with the international banks. However, creditors in New York were very clear and practically rejected the Costa Rican request for a 25-year period to pay off the debt.

As an economist, Oscar Arias knows that the current situation cannot continue in a country that lives on coffee, banana, and cocoa exports and on the exports of some other nontraditional products that are seriously restricted in the USSR market.

In that situation, which does not foresee any positive events in the domestic area, the government of President Arias long ago forgot about its alleged neutrality regarding the Central American problems. We should not forget that in fact that neutrality was left behind when Costa Rica gave shelter to approximately 33,000 Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries who attacked the neighboring country.

Political sectors close to Washington talk a lot about the new Costa Rican foreign policy, but it is important to point out that that adjective is specifically connected to the plan presented by President Arias in February. This plan has become an alternative that sabotages all peace projects for Central America.

When Arias presented his plan -- devised in the United States -- he made the serious mistake of trying to impose a solution without the participation of Nicaragua. However, his formula also brought hesitation on the part of Honduras and El Salvador, because they did not accept the thesis of a ceasefire and the end of USSR military support for the area. In any case and although changes are being introduced, the project was applauded by the United States, and it placed the Costa Rican president in a favorable position regarding USSR plans in Central America.

With such a foreign policy and an increasing domestic crisis, the current government of President Oscar Arias has just begun its second year.

CTC ASSEMBLY MEETING PROCESS BEGINS IN HAVANA

FEL201400 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] The assembly meeting process called by the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC) began today with a CTC members assembly meeting held at Havana's Osito baby food plant. That enterprise's 83 workers analyzed the center's rectification measures, problems affecting quality, organization of work indicators, and absenteeism. During the discussion of the trade union report, the problems still being experienced in the plant were discussed extensively.

CARICOM FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING BEGINS 7 MAY

FED0803288Bridgetown CANA in English 2334 GMT 77 May 87

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 7, CANA --- The 13th Meeting of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Community (Caricom) Ministers of Foreign Affairs began here today with speakers stressing the need to enhance Caribbean unity.

Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson, the new chairman of the committee, said the internal cohesion and a dynamic ethic of cooperation among Caricom states must always remain a major consideration. We must never cease exploring bold and innovative ways of enhancing that cohesion and cooperation he added.

Belize Foreign Minister Dean Barrow said there had been several significant developments in the Caribbean since the last foreign ministers meeting in Belize last year. He said what had remained constant is our collective commitment to Caricom and the integration movement. This has to continue to be our strength, he remarked.

Jackson noted that the peoples of the Caribbean demand that we should be seen even more as a region to be reckoned with. An indispensable prerequisite for the achievement of that desirable goal is unity and coherent programmes of action to nurture and sustain it, Jackson added.

The Caribbean region, he said, had the assets, the resources and the strengths which could be more fully deployed to advance the material and political conditions of our people but the possible has to be imagined before it can be achieved. Would there not be a different perception of our region if we treated our respective exclusive economic zones as a collective resource? Would not our political space be enhanced and the degrees of freedom of action be multiplied?

Can we not, use as an asset, the geo-strategic value of our vital links of land and water stretching from Belize in Central America, encompassing our beautiful islands and extending to Guyana, in South America? Jackson asked. He said there were certain principal goals which commend themselves in future efforts in coordinating the regional foreign policy. Jackson said the meeting needed to build on the infrastructure for unity which exists and which had been painstakingly created over the years.

More positively, he suggested that we seek to inculcate a stronger consciousness of ourselves as a region with the clearest perception of our interests, the Guyanese minister said. We must, above all, foster, protect, and promote regional cohesion and extra-regional respect consistent with our peoples' aspirations for common nationhood.

Earlier, Jackson spoke about the grave threats to peace and the enormous obstacles to economic development. He said: The most dangerous threat is the maddening arms race and stressed that the abortion of the process by which man can self-destruct should be an inescapable imperative.

In referring to other situations of tension and crisis which he said cry out for urgent redress, he said the monstrous injustices perpetrated by the supremacists in Namibia and South Africa are most offensive to human dignity.

Dealing with developments in the Caribbean and Latin America region, Jackson said the single most present threat to peace was the crisis in Central America. He said the challenges which Nicaragua faced in asserting its rights as a sovereign state should engage the meeting's attention as the ministers, through Caricom, strengthen and assert the independence of their states.

Communique Issued

FEL11337 Bridgetown CANA in English 2142 GMT 99 May 877

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 99, CANA --- Caribbean Community (Caricom) foreign ministers have expressed disappointment with the continuing stalemate in negotiations between Belize and Guatemala over their territorial disputes. The ministers, who ended their 13th meeting last night, said in a communique they regretted that "examples of flexibility" on the part of Guatemala had not been realized.

Source said the ministers had expected a softening of the Guatemalan claim to Belizean territory with the advent of a civilian government there.

In Belize, Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel, commenting on the latest round of discussions in Miami last week, said the two Central American neighbours remained far apart on the issue. They (Guatemala) have gone back 100 years in their proposals. This has been very disappointing, the prime minister said without elaborating.

The ministers reaffirmed Caricom's unwavering support for the preservation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Belize and renewed their call to the Guatemalan Government to take positive steps to recognize the independence of Belize on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, equality and mutual respect.

Among the highlights of the communique are:

--- The ministers insist that the region, including its seas, should not be used by foreign interests for the dumping of toxic and other wastes.

--- Their reiteration of their strong commitment to expanding and strengthening relations between Caricom member states and the countries of Latin America;

--- An appeal to member states of the Organisation of American States (OAS) which have not yet ratified the protocol of amendment to the OAS Charter, to do so early to ensure the protocol's entry into force before December 1990, thereby permitting membership for Belize and Guyana;

--- The ministers' condemnation of the recent elections held in South Africa for whites only as another affront to the dignity of the oppressed majority of South Africa and as a step calculated to seek legitimacy for, and the perpetuation of, white minority rule; and

--- Acceptance of the offer of Trinidad and Tobago to host the 14th meeting of the standing committee on May 66 and 67 next year.

The issues dealt with in the communique also embrace Guyana/Venezuela relations with Latin America and with Canada and drug trafficking and drug abuse.

They include also the question of disarmament, the evolving situations in southern Africa and the Middle East, the vulnerability of small states, preparatory work related to the Law of the Sea, the international economic situation and the special problems of island developing states.

They noted the improved relations between Guyana and Venezuela and particularly welcomed the fact that the presidents of the two countries have reiterated the determination of their respective governments to cooperate fully with the UN Secretary-General in his efforts to assist in finding an acceptable solution to the existing territorial controversy.

They also noted the promising discussions held between the Caricom secretariat and Brazilian representatives with regard to Caricom-Brazil cooperation. In addition, they welcomed the indications of an improvement in relations between several Caricom countries and some countries of Latin America and looked forward to the emergence of further concrete areas of cooperation between Caricom member states and Latin America.

And, reviewing the current status of the protocol of amendment to the OAS Charter, they noted that so far this protocol has been ratified by 11 states, eight of them from the English-speaking Caribbean. They expressed confidence that the Latin American member states would recognize the importance of this protocol to their Caribbean partners, and the positive effects which early ratification and entry into force could have on future Caribbean/Latin American relations.

In this regard, the ministers also mandated the secretariat to explore ways of strengthening the institutional relationship between Caricom and the Organisation of American States, the communiqué said.

And, on the question of protecting the environment, they also stressed the need for Caribbean states to remain vigilant in ensuring that their commitment to the preservation of the environment was not undermined by blandishments from interests outside the region. Several Caribbean countries, they noted with grave concern, had been approached by certain companies for the dumping of industrial wastes within the Caribbean.

The ministers also:

-- Expressed concern that despite repeated and insistent appeals by the international community, there was no noticeable abatement of the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, and pointed out that the continuation of that course constituted the most potent threat to human civilisation.

-- Condemned the continued systematic acts of aggression by the racist Pretoria regime against the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia and against neighbouring independent African states.

-- Expressed concern at the continuing comfort and solace being given the Pretoria regime by some Western powers, and, in this context they drew attention to the recent triple veto in the UN Security Council of a draft resolution calling for the imposition of sanctions against South Africa.

-- Reaffirmed the need for a negotiated, peaceful solution to the conflict in Central America and called for maximum international support for the work of the Contadora and Support Groups in their efforts to advance the cause of peace in the region.

-- Mandated the Caricom Secretariat to explore ways of strengthening the institutional relationships between Caricom and the OAS.

On the question of the vulnerability of small states, the ministers reiterated their call on the international community, in particular the multilateral financial institutions, to respond to the special needs of small developing countries. And, dealing with the issues of drug trafficking and drug abuse, the ministers reaffirmed the need to tackle the problem at all levels and urged member states to participate fully in the international conference on these issues to be held in Vienna in June, as well as in the preparatory consultations leading up to the conference in order to ensure effective representation of Caricom interests.

They also took note that the draft on international convention on drug trafficking, now being prepared, had not yet given explicit recognition to the problems of transit states, an issue of particular concern to Caribbean countries. They urged that member states ensure that that concern is adequately reflected in the final text of the convention.

And, in their discussions of problems affecting island developing countries, (IDCs) the ministers reiterated the need for continued diplomatic efforts to promote greater awareness within the international community of the special problems of these countries. In this regard, they saw the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) serving as a catalyst and monitoring agency in respect of programmes by the donor community in favour of the IDCs.

They also recognized the importance of continuing to impress upon the international community the need to create special programmes of assistance for IDCs.

HAITI

MANTRIES STOLE HOSTAGE AT U.S. EMBASSY, WOUNDS 1

PA118433 Paris AFP in Spanish 1829 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 11 May (AFP) -- Various sources announced here today that Debbie Rossyn, a U.S. Embassy employee in Port-au-Prince, and wife of the U.S. political attaché, received a stab wound from a Haitian who tried to take a hostage. An embassy spokesman, who refused to disclose the name of the victim, said the woman was wounded in the back and her condition is described as stable.

Meanwhile, Kénoël Joseph, her attacker, who is 36 years old, was arrested after a Haitian policeman shot him in the foot. According to Joseph's remarks to the Haitian press upon his arrival at the Port-au-Prince General Hospital, he wanted to take the diplomat's wife hostage "to pressure" the United States to get Haitian Economy and Finance Minister Leslie Delatour dismissed and get the country's sugar mills reopened.

According to Joseph, "The United States placed Delatour in the government," and his action was supposed to result in Delatour's dismissal and the reopening of the sugar mills, which were recently shut down. These sugar mills include the HASCOO [Haitian American Sugar Company] where Joseph works. He added that the stabber Rossyn in the back when Embassy guards shot him in the head to subdue him.

HEIDWEILLERONNIMPROVEDRELATIONSSWITHHNETHERLANDSS

FLO71841 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 77 MAY 877

[Text] According to Foreign Minister Henk Heidweiller, the poisoned atmosphere which hampered relations between Suriname and the Netherlands seems to be clearing up. The Suriname foreign minister made this observation in a commentary on the reaction to the draft constitution of Suriname by Dutch Foreign Minister Van Den Broek. Heidweiller termed this reaction as generally positive and also regarded this as part of the meaningful discussions between the two countries which have experienced estranged relations for the past 55 years. His opinion that it is very important to note that the Dutch minister is disassociating himself from the so-called jungle commando of Brunswijk. The Dutch attitude regarding this matter was not completely clear until now. The restoration of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial levels between the two countries also seems to be a possibility. In the Hague as well as in Paramaribo, the respective foreign ministers have made positive remarks on this question.

KIDNAPPED BELGIAN REPORTEDLY RELEASED 4 MAY

PA1200200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2322 GMT 11 MAY 877

[Text] Paramaribo, 11 May [AFP] -- Henri Paul Cloesen, a Belgian engineer who was kidnapped on Saturday, 22 May by rebels in Victoria, 900 km south of Paramaribo, was reportedly released and is perhaps in French Guiana, the Suriname Press Agency [SNA] reported today.

According to the source, Cloesen sent the palm oil factor where he was employed a letter in which the engineer stated he was released by his captors on 4 May. The directors of the factor's enterprise confirmed the authenticity of the letter. However, Cloesen has not reappeared in Suriname. According to unconfirmed reports, he may have traveled to French Guiana, SNA reported.

Cloesen, who has been employed in the Victoria factory since May 1985, was kidnapped by four rebels of Ronnie Brunswijk's rebel movement as he was traveling in a bus on a nearby road, government sources reported.

SOLDIER DIES IN JUNGLE COMMANDO ATTACK

FLL118255 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 11 MAY 877

[Text] A patrol of the National Army came under fire from the so-called jungle commando of Brunswijk on Tuesday last near the Marechal's Bridge in the Brownsberg area. The soldiers were due to repair this bridge, which gang members sabotaged last week. Members of the gang opened fire on the armed patrol, killing one soldier and wounding two others.